DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
Is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
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and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

VOL. IV NO. 286 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
4th Decr.	Mongolia	10000	...	..
12th ,,	Khyber	9000	...	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagoya	7000	...	..
31st ,, 1917	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
7th Janry	Khiva	9000	...	..
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000	...	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	...	..
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
18th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec. 1917	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
17th Janry.	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
23rd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
9th March	Malta	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

The steamers marked * are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

	Steamers	Destination
2nd Dec.	Palamcotta	Persian Gulf extra
2nd Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi
5th Dec.	Linga	Karachi direct.
5th Dec.	Dilwara	E. and S. Africa via Mormugao and Seychelles

For later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.
1st class Rs. 690
2nd class Rs. 510.

Return.
First class (returning by B L) Rs. 1035.
First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
Second class (returning by B. L) Rs. 765.
Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	S. Shinohara	4625	16th Nov.	1st Dec
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
Teschin Maru	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th. Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kado Maru	6312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	3rd Dec.
Java Maru	4490	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec
Europa Maru	3078	...	24th Dec.	1st Jan 17

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		30th Dec.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles	555	883	420	630
Liverpool ... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	630 600 ...	1.033 90 942	480 52 ...	790 675 712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

S.S. Asia Maru, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS DIRECT FROM KARACHI.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 16th December.

For further particulars apply to:—

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Agents,
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P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kobe	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA. Manila. Bangkok. Batavia. Saigon. Cebu. Puket Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo. Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	*San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
11, Churchgate Street.

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THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

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43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

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Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

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AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

TO ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
Unique Opportunity to Secure Brand New Safes.

AUCTION SALE, eleven Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes fitted with Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks and Secret Drawers.
SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
On FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Tosh and Coy., sell by Public Auction, Without Reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms, a regular set of their well-known safes (Brand New), just received, consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron "Tosh" safes fitted with Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box.
1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 28 by 28
1 Iron Safes 26 by 21 by 18.
2 Iron Safes 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 20 by 16 by 15.
2 Iron Safes 18 by 15 by 15.
The above safes are on view.
NOTE:—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an "Anxious Depositor", in the Great War Sale and Fete Auction Sale, "Tosh" had popular beddings. Any price paid for "Tosh" is Not Too High.

AUCTION SALE of valuable unclaimed goods and sweepings, etc., at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 30th day of Nov., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of grain, bags of castorseed bags of rapeseed, bags of till-seed, bags of cottonseed, bags of salt, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of cotton, bundles of bidi leaves, bundles of coir ropes, backets of glass bangles, bundles of bark, empty gas cylinder, box of medicine, box of hardware, iron pipes, trunk of looking glass, bundles of iron sheets, bundles of scraps, bags of sweeping grain, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 1st December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
SALE of Specially Selected Latest Artistic Designed Dining and Drawing Room Furniture by Well-known Makers, Very Rich Selected Seasoned Blackwood Carved Furniture, Full Compass Solid Iron Framed Sweetoned 1 Ebonized Cottage Piano Imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., of London, Revolving Roll Top Master Key Office, Table, Rich Hand Painted Vases, Rich Ornaments, Rich Seasoned Wood Bed Room Single and Double Almyrahs, English Cushioned Cane Furniture, Platedware by Reed and Barton, etc., etc.
On FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale), the specially selected latest artistic designed furniture by well-known makers consisting of dining tables, dining chairs, sideboards, dinner waggons, meatsafes, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich book cases, rich water colour pictures, English designed master key revolving roll top office, tables, free compass, solid iron framed sweetoned grand ebonized cottage piano, by "Nenyemer" Berlin, imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., of London, rich hatstands, rich teapoys, specially selected seasoned blackwood Indian carved furniture such as lady's davenports carved on elephant head, rich revolving carved tea table, carved centre table, carved jardineer, stands, very rich season teakwood double and single bedroom, almyrahs, cloth and gown press dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing washing tables, English cushioned verandah cane furniture, rich double and single beds, Hink's lamps, oscillating electric fan camera, rich glass and porcelain ware, rich plateware, motor car tyres, etc., etc., the property of R. V. Symons, Esq., Chief Superintending Engineer, G. I. P. Railway including that of others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD PLAIN AND CARVED HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM THOMSONS OF MCKENZIE SAW MILLS.
Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. William Thomsons of McKenzie Saw Mills, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the ground floor of the Grants Building, Sassoon Dock, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well known makers, consisting of dining table, handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, handsome Chesterfield sofas and chairs, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, iron cots, flower vases, sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by S. ROSE & Co., wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, Durrie and old Persian carpets, table ornaments, bead chicks, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of the late Mr. William Thomsons of McKenzie Saw Mills.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced agents to represent INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD., in all important towns in Bombay Presidency on monthly allowance varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 besides a consolidated travelling allowance and liberal commission on business introduced. Monthly business guarantee not needed, yearly guarantee will do. The selected candidates shall have to furnish reliable personal security. Apply immediately with full particulars of past and present occupation to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 810

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—COMPETENT WAITERS for the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Apply immediately to the GENERAL MANAGER. 6142.

WANTED—A SERVICE or TUITION in Bombay for a Drawing Teacher. Apply with terms and time to Box No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6140

WANTED—CLERK knowing Type-writing, should apply in own handwriting Salary Rs. 25-3-40 to Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6124

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—PERMANENT TALLY CLERKS. Those who understand loading and discharging of ships and can take full charge of the ship need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6133

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A smart CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing accounts. One with knowledge of exchange and share brokers' business will be preferred. Apply personally to,—

GOOLAMHUSEIN MOLOOBHAI.
6136 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED—A GRADUATE as 1st ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60. State second language and voluntary subjects. Apply to the Undersigned.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
November, 1916.

N. N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman, M. School Board, Ankleswar.
6099

WANTED—A young man (single) of good education and address, as Engineer to represent European Firm. Must have knowledge of Oil Engines and Constructional Work. A slight knowledge of Sanitary Engineering would be an advantage. Apply with full particulars of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6112

WANTED young and ablebodied Graduates in Arts, Science, or Civil Engineering as apprentices to be trained up for the work of a Mill Manager. Terms according to qualifications. Apply in writing, stating age, class obtained in examination, and optional subject, to

Messrs. TATA SONS & CO.,
Mills Department,
6088 Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

MODERN METHODS.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, B.A., B.Sc. (Paris), O. I. P., just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, will reopen his FRENCH CLASSES on December 4th:—

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance.

Other Public Classes, morning or evening, may be formed if there is a demand; also private classes by arrangement.

"The larger the class, the more inspiring for the teacher and the more interesting to the pupils. Private lessons are usually dull and inefficacious."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 660/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

FOR SALE—GREY WALER HORSE and DOG CART with set of new harness. The turnout complete Rs. 600 can be inspected at any time by appointment. Apply to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6138

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks, 1¼in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 15, per set. Excellent for all uses. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—LARGE GODOWN 80' by 75' for any store or factory at Mount Road Mazagon. Write at once there CHAMPSEY BHIMJI COMPANY. 6083

TO BE LET—Andheri, Gundowli, MEHTA LODGE, five minutes' drive from Station, six rooms, baths, all-round verandah, out-houses, stables, large compound. Apply to FRAMROZE MEHTA, 91, Medows Street. 5953

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

A FULLY EQUIPPED and PRACTICALLY NEW GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY, situated at Rampur (State) in the United Provinces. It is the only Factory of this kind throughout this the largest State in the Province. It adjoins the Railway Station. Has a very extensive compound, extra strongly built pukka brick and mortar buildings, large well and tanks with water pipes going all round. Also store godowns and out houses. Best machinery, 48 Platt's single Gins. Duncan Stewart's Hydraulic Press. Big Lancashire Boiler. Two Engines and Kuppas Opener. Also a Cotton Mixer with Engine.

Also a valuable Concession, namely, a complete MONOPOLY of this business granted by the State for a period not terminating till the year 1927. Owner disposing off this valuable and paying property in full working order simply because of his inability to work the Factory personally for some time.

For further particulars apply to:—

SHAUKAT ALI, ESQ.,
Chhindwara,
C. P.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 29th November, 1916, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th November 1916, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on SATURDAYS from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Sreet,
Bombay 29th November, 1916. 6141

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

CHEAP 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway at reduced fare for Christmas Holidays.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations, or apply to the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1916.
6048

HASTINGS SCOOL, ALIPORE.

ONE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP value Rs. 50 per mensem, tenable for two years at Hastings School, Alipore, has been offered for competition by Mr. S. R. Das, the examination for which will be held at the School on January 4th and 5th.

For particulars apply to:—

W. F. PAPWORTH,
6135 Assistant Master-in-Charge.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th, 1917. Students who desire to enter the College, should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of Moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College
Parel, Bombay, 26th October, 1916.
5734

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1916.

No. 7920-W.—It is hereby notified for the information of the British Companies and Merchants who claim from the Procurator to the Government of Portuguese India the delivery of goods from the cargoes of the enemy ships seized at Marmugao that they should apply to the Government of Bombay for certificates of British nationality. Applications should be accompanied by solemn declaration in the following forms.

In the case of a Limited Company, the form should be as below:—

(For Limited Company.)

DECLARATION.

I
*Or as the case may be. at , residing
*Manager of
the , do solemnly

and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. That the delivery of the goods part cargo *ex* S. S. (formerly) now at Marmugao, the particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, has been claimed by the from the Procurator to the Government of Portuguese India.
2. That the is entirely a British concern, and that it is incorporated in
3. That all the Directors of the are natural born British subjects and that their names are as follows:—
4. That the is not carrying on business in enemy territory and that none of the Directors is resident in an enemy country.
5. And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	General contents.

Subscribed and declared at Bombay before me this day of 1916.

Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. Signature of Declarant.

In the case of a private firm, the following form should be used:—

(For private firm.)

DECLARATION.

I
*Or as the case may be. at , residing
*partner in the firm
of , do solemnly

and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. That the delivery of the goods part cargo *ex* S. S. (formerly) now at Marmugao, the particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, has been claimed by my firm of from the Procurator to the Government of Portuguese India.
2. That my said firm is entirely British, that its head office is situated in and that the partners in it are as follows:—

(All the names to be set out in full.)
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

and that I and all the said other partners in my said firm are natural born British subjects.

3. That my said firm is not carrying on business in enemy territory and that none of the said partners is resident in enemy territory.
4. And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	General contents.

Subscribed and declared at Bombay before me this day of 1916.

Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. Signature of Declarant.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON EAST AFRICAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAYS, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, MESOPOTAMIA, AND PORT OF BASRA.

EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS OR PARSIS.

WHARF Superintendents, Jetty Inspectors, Store-keepers, Supervisors and Inspector of Works (preference given to men capable of taking levels) Locomotive Firemen, Inspectors, Drivers and Firemen Marine Motor Mechanics, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners Boiler Makers, Head Clerks, Accountants.

INDIAN STAFF.

Clerks including Mileage, Workshop and Shed Clerks also Time-keepers and Store-keepers, Accountants, Locomotive Drivers, Marine Motor Mechanics, Firemen, Carriage Examiners, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Moulders, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Copper-smiths, Tinsmiths, Ships platers, Boiler platers, Caulkers, Rivetters, Hammermen, Drivers for Pumps driven by steam and oil-engines, Wiremen, Armature winders, Pipelayers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Stone-masons Fitter Coolies, Wharf gunners, Serangs, Khalasis acquainted with pile driving work, Coolies, Chowkidars.

Apply in person to RECRUITING OFFICE. No. 3, Shed, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot. 5790

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Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Bruce,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOROBA SUNDERJI DADERKER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower. ..... Deceased.

1. GAJANAN BABURAO, and
2. KEROBA NARAYAN MANTRI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants both residing at Thana, outside the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court, the executors named in the said Will. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 24th day of Nov. 1916.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
6139 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913, and
In the matter of JOSEPH WALKE & Co., Ltd.

JOSEPH FREDERICK WALKE of Mormugao in Portuguese India, British Inhabitant, now residing at 45, Watson's Annexe, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 25th December, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned as the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company at his Office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., as his attorneys at their Office at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort and if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1916.

R. D. SETHNA,
6134 Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of JEHANGIRJI ADARJI MISTRI ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed JEHANGIRJI ADARJI MISTRI deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on the 3rd day of July, 1916, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 28th day of November, 1916, to BAI DINBAI, widow of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the office of Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS, her attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1916.

MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Administratrix's Attorneys,
Address: No. 79 Medows Street, Fort,
6137 Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO,

NO. 22, APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, slightly damaged by Sea Water.

Pursuant to the consent order made by the High Court, in Suit No. 1114 of 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, ON FRIDAY, the 8th December, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Ballard Pier, Mody Bunder:—

About 83 full pressed bales of Multan cotton, slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND, at Parel Tank Road, suitable for Chawls, Factories, or Buffalo Stables.

Private offers are invited for the sale of valuable plots of land at Parel Tank Road, either in one lot or in separate lots (admeasuring about 17440 square yards), by Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in Suit No. 396 of 1913.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept any highest offer.

For fufther particulars, conditions of sale and plan of the property, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52. Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 DRUMS SODIUM SULPHIDE.

On FRIDAY, the 1st December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas and Co., at Vadgadi Dariasthan Gully and on account and at the risk of Insurance Office concerned.

10 Drums Sulphide Sodium English make by well-known makers "United Alkali" damaged in S.S. Clan Furgusion each drum of 3—3¼ cwts. Marks B. C. Bombay.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1916.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, welt pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.
Bandman Varieties! Bandman Varieties!
FRANK WILLATS
and
LOTTIE POOLE
in their merry Potted Revue
"BITES AND PIECES"
"THE CHILDREN'S DOCTOR"
An Extraordinary Problem Play
in 2 acts with a fine cast of
PATHE'S CINEMA STARS.
French Official War Films
"CHASING A SUBMARINE"
Unique pictures showing how the French Navy deal with the Hun Submarines.
"MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"
featuring the popular comedian,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Popular Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas

NEW
AMERICA-INDIA
KHETWADY AND SANDHURST ROAD JUNCTION.
'Phone. 2391.
TO-NIGHT.
DUNGEON OF DESPAIR.
(5,000 feet.)
A Social of Fully Coloured Drama.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
TO-NIGHT 6-15 & 10
TO-MORROW 6-45 & 10
BIG CINEMA PROGRAMME:
'HER INNOCENCE REWARDED.'
A lazy and wicked employee in a gold mine threatens to ruin his manager, who narrowly escapes with his life. There are many exciting adventures, but finally the hero discovers more gold, and his brave daughter marries the man who loves her.
"HONOUR THY FATHER."
A girl is left her father's estate but she may not sell it. Her mother is in need of money and plots to force her to supply it, but she will not disobey her parents last request.
"THE GALLANT FLAG."
A romantic story of the American Civil War in which a brave girl cares for a wounded soldier of the opposite side and, after the war, marries him.
"TINY TOM AS DOMESTIC HELP"
A tiny boy acts as butler to a rich family. He is a cheeky lad and on reading the secrets of his master and mistress he makes them his slaves.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT WAR SALE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 4 p.m.
SPECIAL CINEMA MATINEE.
Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.
THE STRONGEST AND MOST INTERESTING PROGRAMME POSSIBLE, INCLUDING TWO SPLENDID COMIC FILMS WHICH ACCORDING TO THE THEATRE'S POLICY, ARE DEVOID OF ANY VULGARITY.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.'S.

BIGGEST OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.
CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.
OUR SENSATIONAL SERIAL "THE RUNAWAY JUNE"
"Runaway June's" smashing success to overpower her husband.
A tremendous feat of tact-tics.
Greatest sensational adventures of a lady
The greatest confusion of like features of
A Detective and "A Man of Mystery"
"RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE"
A highly Interesting and Instructive Serial, teaching the future walks of life.
A SERIAL FOR A SOCIETY.
Splendid specimen of the art of double exposure produced by WORLD-FAMED "RELIANCE."
Specially for
THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—COMMENCING 7—8-45—10-30.
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1 As. 8, 4 AND 2.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	—
Mid. Americans	12.41—10
Egyptian F. G. F.	21.75—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 20.63—28; March 20.30+72
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 20.11—27; March 20.33—30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
November	12.11
Nov.-Dec.	12.10
Dec.-Jan.	12.10 —23
Jan.-Feb.	12.18
Feb.-March	12.28—26
March-April	12.31—25
April-May	12.36—26
May-June	12.41—29
June-July	12.41
July-Aug.	12.41 —29
Aug.-Sept.	12.15
Sept.-Oct.	11.46 —27
Oct.-Nov.	11.31
Nov.-Dec.	11.26—28

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

	To-day's price.
January	20.80—55
March	20.70—60
May	20.65—65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th

M.G. Bengal Good	8.69
" " Fully Good	8.77
" " Fine	9.09 —10
" No. 1 Oomra Good	9.19
" " Fully Good	9.37
" " Fine	9.55
" Broach Good	11.34
" " Fully Good	11.52
" " Fine	11.70
" Scinde Good	8.59
" " Fully Good	8.67
" " Fine	8.95

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

The Manchester Market is firm with increased Cloth demand for India—Shirting offers are improving. The Tone of Yarns is well held—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" to Continent	20,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	74

New York, Nov. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	82,000
Futures at New York January	20.31—49
" March	20.52—42
Spot Cotton at New York	20.35—52
" New Orleans	20.38 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	19.55—42
" March	20.15—40

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 27th.

Consols 2½%	55⅞—¼
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66—¼
Government Securities 3%	57—¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

Tone of Silver:—Coinage Indian buying firm.

London, Nov. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot No change	35 5/16
Consols 2½%	55⅝
Rupee Paper 3½%	49⅜
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66
Government Securities 3%	57
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Nov. 27th.

TRANSFERS IMMEDIATE.

On Calcutta Rs. 30,00,000 } @ 1/4 5/32.
" Bombay Rs. 54,50,000 }
" Madras Rs. 8,00,000 }

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 3,06,000 @ 1-4 1/8.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 27th.

3½% 1925—1928	£ 83¼—¼
4½% 1925—1945	£ 95½—½

London, Nov. 28th.

3½% 1925—1928	£83¼
4½% 1925—1945	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 27th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. O. I. F. Value	81
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,665,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Baril Paid.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	Value not offered 76/9

BARLEY

Karachi Barley—Nov.-Dec. Paid	64/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov-Dec. Quoted	85
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	85
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Nov.-Dec. Quoted	83
Tone of Rapeseed:—Strong.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	110
Tone of Linseed:—Strong.	
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Quoted	88

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Gingelly not offered.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers 17-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£167
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£143
Copper Brasiers	£183
Yellow Metal	17
Hard Spelter	48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure December Sellers.	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe December Value	2/9½

London, Nov. 28th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Paid	82

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Baril Buyers	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	Value not offered 76/9

BARLEY.

Nearest Barley Dec.-Jan.	64/6

SEEDS.

Nov.-Dec.	85
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	85
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	111
Tone of Linseed:—Quieter.	
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec.	89

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plate) Gingelly not offered.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers Paid £18-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£168¼
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£145
Copper Brasiers	£186
Yellow Metal	17
Hard Spelter	48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	28/1

Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec. Paid	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. very firm	2/11

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 29th.

DESCRIPTION		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G	--	--	444/5	--
Broach,	Fine M.G.	456	--	--	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	344	--	--	345/45
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	356/57	--	--	350/60
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	--	--	--	365/75
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	414/5	--	--	405/15
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	410/20
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	425/35
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	--	--	--	--
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	394	--	--	390/00
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	377	--	--	389/90
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	--	--	--	405/15
Coompta,	Good M.G.	--	--	--	435/45
Westerns,	Good M.G.	--	--	--	415/25
Westerns	Good H.G.	--	--	--	400/10

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	22,620	26,626	— 4,006
Central India	7,495	14,537	— 7,044
Barsi & Nagar	3,812	24,117	— 20,505
Berar	29,634	34,709	— 5,175
Central Provinces	3,888	7,011	— 3,123
Compta & Dharwar	16,191	36,312	— 20,121
Northerns-Westerns	8,261	22,843	— 14,582
Coconada	4,848	4,583	+ 265
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3,864	10,226	— 6,362
Dhollera	7,426	31,255	— 23,829
Broach	361	2,021	— 2,660
Rajputana	17,817	18,951	— 1,114
N.W. Prov.	140,460	133,065	+ 7,395
Sind-Punjab	23,072	43,195	— 20,123
Persian	86	332	— 246
American	3	....	+ 3
Egyptian	184	171	+ 13
Other Sorts	5,844	1,686	+ 3,858
Total	289,159	412,520	— 123,361

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fully good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)				
Bengals (M.G.)				
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)				
Khandesh (M.G.)				
Jalna (M. G.G.S.				
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.				
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)				
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)				
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)				
Yeotmal (M.G.)				
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	Ready and forward rates are unchanged.			
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)				
Broach (M.G.)				
Wadhwan (H.G.)				
Mathia (M.G.)				
Bhagalkote-Bijapar (M.G.)				
Sawgd. Dharwar				
Westerns (M.G.)				
Westerns (H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.)				
Miraj (M.G.)				

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 29th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	42 0 0	6 15 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	42 0 0	6 14 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 0 0	11 7 6
" Brown Thin	10 12 0	11 2 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	49 0 0	10 4 0
" Gajar 75.25	47 0 0	9 10 0
" Bilicki	39 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	45 0 0	9 4 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 13 0
Arandia	37 8 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 13 3	
Linseed May	12 3 9	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 4 6	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 10 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 4 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 29.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened to-day with a better tone but eased down gradually. The former excited speculative demand has now waned and as a consequence the daily fluctuations are very narrow.

The Cotton Mill shares presented a firm tendency and business was done at advancing rates. The closing tone was steady.

Manganese shares kept quiet and unchanged, but Cement Companies shares—specially Katni—showed an upward tendency.

In Mill shares for December delivery, Davids closed at Rs. 535.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 640 to Rs. 647½, Standards from Rs. 1,467½ to Rs. 1,480, Madhavji from Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,585, Central India from Rs. 2,250 to Rs. 2,262-8, and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,710.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 895. Peerls to Rs. 1,245. Bleachings to Rs. 265, Crescents 210 and Finlays to Rs. 262½.

The Century Mill shares rose to Rs. 312½.

Tata Iron and Steel shares closed at Rs. 327½ but closed at Rs. 322½ (x). Deferreds were placed between Rs. 1,240 to Rs. 1,245.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinaries kept firm at Rs. 1,225.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 1,060.

Simplex showed a marked advance and closed at Rs. 560.

Katni Ordinary shares wavered between Rs. 302½ to Rs. 315. Preferred improved to Rs. 1,100.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares kept in demand at Rs. 567½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinaries shares improved to Rs. 345.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. Notes was done at Rs. 76 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 86.

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Nov. 29.

We have hardly anything fresh to report on the present situation of the market as the bazaar has kept up a steady tone for some time past. Since issuing our last circular there has been a very considerable rise in the rates of cotton. The two facts placed side by side very distinctly establish the fallacy of the local share marketing ruled by the cotton rates alone. Timid again we have noticed that the off hand calculations of some interested parties, dilated in the form of bazaar rumours, are a great plethora of stupid surmises, false conjectures and reckless hypothesis. It is very unfortunate, however, that as long as the world goes on, this state of things must continue for there will always be found masses of people who will never reason for themselves and will permit their reason to easily swayed by the false rumours "like breezes that sway the weather vane."

THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO.

The twenty-sixth general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday when Mr. B. N. Gamudia presided.

The following is the report submitted and passed at the meeting:—

The Directors wish here to put on record their appreciation of the services kindly rendered to the Company without any remuneration by Mr. B. N. Gamudia by acting as Managing Director of the Company for about six months when both the Chief Agent and the Assistant Chief Agent had proceeded on leave in 1915.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal's seat on the Board being vacated, the Directors appointed Mr. F. D. Panday in his place and Mr. Ishan gir N. Gamudia was appointed a Director in place of Mr. N. J. Gamudia deceased.

The cotton crop during the season was a moderate one in the Bengal Districts where your Company has factories, very good in the Berars and Central Provinces, moderate in Khandesh and poor in Broach and Pallej. The total number of bales pressed in your factories was 1,09,111 against 1,34,070 the year before. The profits of the year including Rs. 99,695-11-6 brought forward from last year amount to Rs. 3,48,424-8-0 from which your Directors have set aside to Depreciation Account Rs. 75,000-0-0, Reserve Fund Account Rs. 50,000-0-0 and from the remaining sum of Rs. 2,23,424-8-0, your Directors recommend a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share to be paid, equal to 12½ per cent. on the paid up Capital, which will absorb Rs. 1,56,250-0-0 and the balance of Rs. 67,174-8-0 to be carried forward from which the gratuities to old servants or their families if sanctioned by the shareholders will be paid.

Your Directors regret to report the death of the late Mr. N. G. Gamudia, on 21st July, 1916, who was a Director since 1877 and Chairman since 1884 and rendered very valuable services to the Company during this long period. At times when the Company was in adverse circumstances it was Mr. N. J. Gamudia who came readily to its assistance and by financial help and otherwise pulled it through. The Company has lost in him a very valuable Director.

Mr. D. M. Thackersey was re-appointed a Director.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

The opening ceremony of the Press Factory of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, which was removed to Gorupdeo Road from Colaba was performed yesterday by Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy the Senior Partner in the firm of Messrs. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Company, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents in the presence of some of the Directors of the Company. The Press Factory was removed to its new premises owing to its vicinity to the porposed New Colaba Green site. Mr. Huseinbhoy started the engine and a few bales were turned out. Sweetmeats were then distributed amongst the labourers.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF COW-HIDES.

The Government of India have decided that it will not be possible to grant licenses after the 31st of December next for the export of cow-hides of 6 to 18 lbs. weight arsenicated and 9 to 24 lbs. weight dry-salted to any countries other than the United Kingdom and Allied Countries.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 25th Nov. 1916.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th Nov. 1916.			
	G. I. P. Rly.	22,23,700	1,39,0,600
	A. D. C. Rly.	62,100	4,35,900
	B. K. Rly.	4,800	49,000
	C. B. Rly.	5,000	45,000
	Total	23,01,500	1,44,84,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Nov. 1915.			
	G. I. P. Rly.	18,63,139	1,21,73,875
	A. D. C. Rly.	48,261	3,81,873
	B. K. Rly.	3,463	27,358
	C. B. Rly.	5,818	49,144
	Total	19,21,261	1,26,55,250
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly.	+3,60,571	+17,13,725
	A. D. C. Rly.	+13,239	+55,027
	B. K. Rly.	+1,347	+1,642
	C. B. Rly.	+82	+2,856

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th Nov. 1916.	Rs. 15,500	Rs. 1,05,400
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Nov. 1915	10,563	63,500
Increase or Decrease	+4,937	+41,900

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th Nov. 1916	Rs. 1,600	Rs. 11,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Nov. 1915	1,363	7,703
Increase or Decrease	+237	+3,997

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders was held yesterday at the Oriental Buildings, Bombay. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business for which this meeting has been called I desire to express on behalf of the Board deep regret at the death of our esteemed Chairman Mr. Gordhandas Khattau which has recently taken place. Mr. Khattau was a Director of the Company for over 23 years and for more than half that period he was Chairman of the Board. All of us are well aware of the keen interest our late Chairman took in the affairs of this Company and the shareholders and policyholders will realise that the Company has by his death lost one who was very alive to the best interests of all connected with the Company.

The Board of Directors have appointed me as their Chairman and I have therefore the honour of presiding at to-day's meeting.

In moving the adoption of the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report for the period ended 31st December 1915, I assume that as the Report has been in your hands for some days it may, as on previous occasions, be taken as read.

COMPANY'S VERY SATISFACTORY POSITION.

The first thing that must have occurred to you when reading the Report is the very satisfactory position in which the Company stands and its wonderful vitality, for in spite of having to provide for the large depreciation in our Investments owing to the present War, the Consulting Actuary has been able to recommend a Dividend of 30 per cent per annum to the shareholders and a Bonus of 1 per cent to the policyholders. During the triennial period now under notice the Company carried over 20½ lakhs to the Investment Reserve Fund and to meet the depreciation in our Investments the Consulting Actuary has provided for a further sum of over 41½ lakhs being added to the said Fund. The depreciation has meant a severe strain upon the Company's resources and that we have been able to make the necessary provision is surely a clear indication of the sound basis upon which the Company has been built up and the careful manner in which its operations have been controlled. The strengthening of the Reserves while giving confidence to the existing policyholders should be a very strong inducement to the public to select the "Oriental" in which to insure. In this connection I quote what the Consulting Actuary writes:—

"It is satisfactory to note that, but for the exceptionally heavy fall in the value of the Investments and the consequent necessity of transferring to the Investment Reserve Fund the large sums before mentioned, there would have been a much larger surplus available for division and the Directors would have been able, on a Valuation on exactly the same basis as that used in 1913, to declare to policyholders a Bonus at a higher rate than on any former occasion.

"It will also be exceedingly gratifying to all interested in the Company to know that it has successfully borne the unprecedented financial strain to which it has been subjected and at the same time shewn a surplus sufficient to maintain the dividend to shareholders and to provide substantial bonuses to policyholders."

Now I desire to make a few remarks upon certain items of interest in the Report.

The new business you will notice shows a small decrease during the triennial period as compared with the previous triennium but this is undoubtedly due to the exceptional conditions arising out of the War. There is every reason to expect that in the future when there is a return to normal conditions the business will rise to and even surpass the previous figures. In the present year there is already an indication of improvement.

The next point of importance to which I invite your attention is the Claims. You will notice a reference in the Consulting Actuary's Report to the Claims arising directly out of the War as amounting at 31st December last to little over 1½ lakhs. As certain of you may have thought that the Company was suffering severely by the deaths of policyholders while on active service I think it right to draw special attention to the very small loss incurred under this head. As an indication of the care which has always been exercised in the selection of the Company's business you will notice the amount of claims for the triennium is only 3. 8 per cent of the amount expected and provided for by the Mortality Table used in the Company's Valuation. This is a very important matter to all connected with the Company and I am sure we can congratulate ourselves upon such encouraging indications of careful and successful working.

The accumulated Funds of the Company next call for notice and you will observe that once again the increase during the latest triennium was the largest on record. The Consulting Actuary points out that the Assurance Fund has more than doubled during the last 11 years and that during the last triennium after paying claims and all other charges a sum equal to over 50 per cent of the contributions of the assured has been saved and added to the Funds. This must be regarded as an exceptionally good record. It is important to notice that the Company is earning a much higher rate of interest than formerly.

STRICT ECONOMY.

There is one more feature in the Report which I think deserves special attention,—I refer to the reference to the working expenses of the Company. I cannot do better than quote the Consulting Actuary. He writes:—

"Notwithstanding the general tendency to an increase in the cost of carrying on Life Assurance Business, the expenses of management have been kept well in hand and show a decrease in relation to Premiums, to Net Income and to Amount Assured.

"During the whole period of its existence the Company has shown a record of strict economy. The Directors and Officials having all along recognised the importance of economy it has ever been their aim to keep down the expenses to a minimum consistent with thorough efficiency. The reporter has pleasure in drawing attention to the low rate of expenditure at which the business of the Company is being carried on,—a matter of great moment to policyholders and one which should be carefully studied by all who desire to effect a policy."

The Consulting Actuary's words are particularly interesting in view of the fact that there is a tendency on the part of Life Assurance Companies to offer exhorbitant terms in their desire to write business. It is the intention of the Directors and Management of this Company to continue to exercise strict economy while at the same time they will continue to offer every benefit in the Company's Policies that is possible.

Although the Bonus recommended for policyholders is on this occasion less than that declared at the close of the preceding triennium, it must not be interpreted as an indication that the stability of the Company has been impaired or its profit earning power restricted. The words of such an authority as Mr. Thomas Wallace, our Consulting Actuary, on this point must carry weight. In writing as regards the reduced Bonus he states that "the decrease is due not to waning strength or defective administration but solely to the exceptionally heavy fall in the value of the Investments. Full provision having been made for this depreciation, the position of the Company is now as strong as it has ever been and is such as to justify the expectation of future prosperity and, when peace has been restored, of enhanced bonuses to policyholders."

In conclusion, I desire to add a word as to the valuable services rendered to the Company, in its operations. I urge that the Company is doing splendid work throughout India and the East. It has been worked for upwards of 40 years on sound financial lines and it has brought to thousands of families the necessary help when the deaths of policyholders have arisen. I ask that all should recommend the Company to their friends.

I have much pleasure in moving that the Consulting Actuary's Fourteenth Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1915 be adopted, and that this Meeting decides that the amount of profit which has been realised is Rs. 2,25,845 as found by the Consulting Actuary, taking into account in arriving at the said Profit a sum of Rs. 38,807 standing to the credit of the Contingencies Reserve Fund.

Mr. S. E. Warden seconded and the report was passed.

30 PER CENT DIVIDEND.

A dividend at the rate of 30 per cent per annum was passed, as also a bonus of 3 per cent on policies effected prior to 1913, one per cent on those effected subsequent to 1913, and bonus on Endowment Assurance Policies, under similar conditions as above, at 80 per cent of the above rates. Other bonuses as recommended in the report were also passed and the retiring directors were re-elected.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th November 1916 was 30.125 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

For Enteric

and other fevers. Benger's Food is safe and successful in fever nursing because, when served to the patient, the preliminary work of digestion has been done.

This is an all-important advantage, as in fevers the digestive system is always impaired and frequently seriously inflamed.

BENGER'S Food

is soothing and restful, and safe to give in conditions when ordinary food is impossible or dangerous. Benger's is more than a highly nutritive Food, as the self-contained natural digestive agents enable it to be self-digestive.

From "Food and Feeding in Health and Disease."

"It is especially useful . . . in cases of gastric intestinal derangements such as "typhoid fever." (Page 189)

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This **SALAMMISRI MURABBA** highly develops the Muscular Systems and cures every disease and keeps the body in perfect health. First use the **MURABBA** and then see the result. Beware of base imitations prepared of well-boiled Potatoes and some other roots.

The above mentioned rupees will be awarded to any one who can prove that this **MURABBA** does not contain real **SALAMMISRI.**

N.B.—If I refuse to pay the AWARD OF Rs. 1,000 who becomes entitled to, he is quite welcome to get the same from me through THE COURT OF LAW.

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HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

AGD, PURE, MILD AND GOOD.

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10-2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

EMPEROR *v.* MARUTI RAGHOO.
(Before Mr. Justice Kemp and a Special Jury.)

The accused in this case, a labourer was charged with committing the murder of his wife Tanabai by stabbing her with a knife at 10 a.m. on the 3rd of November.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. D. N. Khandalavala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad (Mr. H. P. Dastur holding his brief) defended the accused.

Shortly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused and his wife, who were Mhars, were married some four years ago. Both used to work in a quarry. It appeared that used to work in a quarry. It appeared that the accused for some reason or another took his child away to Poona and returned to Bombay without the child. Owing to the child being left there, there was a quarrel between the accused and his wife and she went to stay with her brother at Bhoiwada afterwards. On the 3rd of November, at 10 a.m., the accused went to the place where his wife was staying and while she was taking a bath caught her by the hair and stabbed her on the neck and other places with a knife. The assault was seen by the deceased woman's sister-in-law and others. One Krishna snatched away the knife from the hands of the accused. There was evidence that the accused purchased a knife on the 1st of November and got it sharpened the same day.

The accused made the following statement to his Lordship and the jury:—"About five years ago, I was married and we were living a very happy life, but of late I found that she was not conducting herself properly and was giving undue liberties to one Shankar who was living with us. In order to avoid Shankar I thought of going to Poona and settle there with my wife. I went to Poona and took my child with me in order that my wife might follow me there. I stayed there for three days but as she did not follow me I returned to Bombay. On my return here, she refused to accompany me to Poona and went and stayed with her brother. On 3rd November, I saw her taking her bath in the morning. Although she had a sari the upper part of her body was not closed. Shankar was sitting near her. I lost my temper and thought of punishing her by cutting her nose. However, in the struggle that ensued, the knife struck her throat. I pray for mercy."

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against the accused and the foreman said that two of the jurors recommended the accused to mercy. His Lordship taking the recommendation of mercy into consideration sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

A JUROR FINED.

Mr. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy was fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Justice Kemp, on Tuesday, as he was absent when a special jury was being empanelled on Wednesday, at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Binning on his behalf applied to his Lordship to remit the fine on the ground that his client thinking that the Sayani case was going on and two other juries were empanelled, left for Matheran, as he was suffering from fever and was advised to go to Mathran. At Matheran he did not read any newspapers and so did not knew that all the special jurors were called on Tuesday. There was the medical certificate also and Mr. Mahomedally was going to serve on the jury called for another case.

His Lordship said that the juror had tried to avoid the summons and the notice of the fine.

Mr. Binning submitted that the payment did not matter to his client as he was prepared to pay anything to the War Fund.

His Lordship confirmed his order of fine.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

33-10478-10.—Jehangir & S, Fatma Begam & ors v. Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, Vachha & Co.

40-1625-16.—Wadia G & Co., Bai Ratanbai, widow v. Sha Dhanrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, Dubash & Co.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

24-16-1396-14.—Matu J & M, Birdichand Jivraj v. The Standard Bank, Ld., Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Maganlal v. Bhagwandas Maganlal & ors, Edg G W & Co., Part heard.

1259-16.—Vachha & Co., Pestonji Burjorji Mehta v. Edulji C Patel, Ard H D & Co.

339-16—Jehangir M and S, Kapurchand Seshmull and Co a firm v Jethaji Lakhaji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1088-16.—J A Valles, Ratanshah Ardesir Parakh v. Jehangir Framji Billimoria & anr, Against 2nd Deft only.

1107-16.—Ard H D & Co., Parashram Pandoorang Mahtre v. Karsondas Premji, Little & Co.

771-15.—Captain & V, Sadick Haji Allarakhia v. Gool Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, & ors, Mulla & M.

570-16.—S A Tyabji, Abdul Rahman bin Abdulla & ors v. Lakhshman Yenkoji & anr, Judah & S.

507-15.—Madh K & Ch, Jamkurtelon, widow v. Haji Essa Haji Abdul Shah & ors, Purmanand & Co.

751-07.—Ragh N & Co., Shaik Assunmal and ors v. S A Kalathavnos & anr, Bhai K & G, Madh K & Ch.

401-15.—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v. Naginlal Maganlal Parekh & anr, Mehta D & L.

1031-13.—In person, Govindchand Gulabchand, a firm v. Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis & ors, Maneklal & Co., D J Mantri.

740-14.—Madh K & Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas, & anr v. Badriprasad Tikaram, & ors, Bhim & Co., Ard H D & Co., Daph F & D, Part heard, 17-7-0.

1061-15.—Nanu H & Co., Gopikabai, widow v. Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar, & ors, Jam R & D, Ragh N & Co.

1323-15.—Shroff D & D, Bai Saraswati v. Mulji Bhimji & anr.

1338-15.—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Mulji Kalidas, a firm v. Messrs Mahomed Haji Farard Bros. a firm, Mirwanji K & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

210-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Laxumibai widow v Tokarsey Dewji, Motichand and D, Part heard.

214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

M J 1373-15—Mulla and M, May Stevenson v Edward Turner Stevenson.

SHORT CAUSES.

738-16.—Surajmal & Co., Bai Lalabai v. Keshowji Kuverji, Pocha & Co., Part heard, 16-11-16.

1070-16—Shamrao M and H Vithaldas Narandas Kothare and anr v Paranjpe Athley and Co a firm and anr, Pandia and Co.

1101-16—Motichand and D, Mokamchand Mulchand and ors v Pitamberdas Mohanlal and ors, Jehangir G and B.

LONG CAUSES.

813-14.—Khan L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow & anr Ragh N & Co., Part heard, 15-7-15.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S AMENDED REPORT.

372-09.—Patell & Ez, Baloobhai Motichand & ors v. Amichand Panalal, Ard H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co., a firm Sham M & H.

1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soondardas and Co.

391-14—Daphtary F and D, Peter Manool Rodriques and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D, Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum.

1456-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v. Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit D and P.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16—Jeh M and S, Bhugwan Tullock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patil, Jam R and D.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.884 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76.0 ,,
Dew Point.....	74.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.803 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 ,,
Minimum....do.....do.....	75.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.ENE.WNW,NW,NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	106 Miles.

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

RUBBER STAMP Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29th.

Lhasa	King		Karachi, Nov. 27
Palamcotta	Galgey		Busreh, etc.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday.

Bloemfontein	Dormond	Calcutta etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Olympia	for	Liverpool, etc.
,,	Palamcotta	for	Persian Gulf

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 27th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,208 tons, Captain J. H. Galgey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bloemfontein:—The steamer Bloemfontein, 2,958 tons, Captain W. Dormond, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Colombo, Rangoon and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

Wednesday, 29th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Achibister	Gantle	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Eliawood	Neville	T. M. & Co
F. Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Tella		T. M. & Co
O. Singaporean	Saunderson	J. M. & Co
Q. Zayani		H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Indo Maru	Tashiro	N M. K. Kaisha
2 Upada	Butler	M. M. & Co
3 Pinemore	Fairclough	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Bandai Maru		M, M. Shirazi
5 Bellview		King King & Co
7 Ataka Maru	Jabsen	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Bloomfontein		T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Pundit		T. M. & Co
14 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
15 Bahrein		T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia		W. & A. G. & Co
8 Baywert	Clyde	Bire, & Co
11 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
12 Marvadu	Farquneson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Diu	Fulton	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	
Fultala	Dagge	Bining
Hild	Senderson	M. & Co
Lenabia	Martials	F. F. C. & Co
Lela	Tenssen	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Maur	Swan	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nurani	Thomson	J. & F. L. & Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pandua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Piramang	Nicol	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Galgey	M. M. & Co
Noone	Sula	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarsar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. & Co
Standard	Johannessen	H. S. Sastre
Skule	Randes	Ewart Latham & Co
Yokohoma Maru		

EXPORTS.

Nov 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellahwood (s) 152 bales cotton Gadim & Co, 60 bales cotton Rilli Bros, 50 bale wool H. S. Janmahomed, 230 bales wool David Sassoon & Co, 100 bales cotton waste D Bhanji, 710 bales cottonfl H. E. Bode & Sons, 200 cwt kangseed Vdkart Bros, 400 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros. 325 cwt. kang seed C. Jiwanlal an Co. 200 bales cotton oily fly M. Jastoorchand, 126 bales coton yarn waste J. Kasoorchand, 181 bales cottonfly M. Jastoorchand, 248 cwt kismis David Sassod & Co.

Olympia (s) 14 bales wool E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 2,000 cwt mustard sed Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Morvada (s) 100 bles hemp M. E Oomrigar & Co.

FOR HULL.

Achlibster (s) 10,02 cwt linseed J. B. Kaisha, 5,649 cwt cator seed Cox's shipping Agency, 5,000 cwt cator seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bellview (s) 2,000 ons manganese ore King King & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 10 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 50 bale scotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 2,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 600 cwt deerhorns E. Mahomed & Sons

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indo Maru (s) 31 cwt beeswax P. Cursetjee.

FOR YORAICHI.

Indo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 339 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Indo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton G. C. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 396 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indo Maru (s) 150 bales cotton twist D. David.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 29

S. S. Upada, from Bassein, Agents M. M. and Co.—98,001 bags rice.

S. S. Hild, from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—819 pieces teak square, 702 pieces teak planks, 1,769 bundles 54,13 pieces teak scantling, 5 bundles raw silk.

S. S. Dumra, from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 box 922 baskets wet dates, 4 tins pearls, 30 crates pomegranates.

S. S. Bahrein, from Soukim, Agents F. Morrison and Co.—59 cases cigarettes, 20 jotas C. milk, 30 bales A. P. goods, 201 bags gum Arabic, 1 package brass, 64 bags 61 packages gum olibanum, 50 bags salt, 86 bundles 290 packages gum incense, 30 packages ochilla weed, 3 packages baithran, 2 bags cotries, 14 bags gum myrah, 10 cases M. O. P. shells, 3 bundles hides, 1 case specie, 3 packages copper pots, 1 package rhino horns, 113 packages ivory, 1 bag neckla shell, 94 bundles skins.

S. S. Morwada, from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—33 bundles attaree, 3 bags sajira, 1 bag A. seed, 10 bundles rosebuds, 16 bags almond seeds, 52 bags 13 bundles pistas, 18 bundles wool, 10 bundles M. roots, 150 carabboys rose waters, 26 bundles skins, 279 bales cotton, 124 pieces teak squares, 47 cases 23 bales piece-goods, 551 bags bajra, 1 case motor car, 45 bags almonds, 16 cases 2 bags gum, 120 cases 1 package aseofotida, 159 packages 969 bags 2,934 baskets dates.

Nov. 29.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A Prompt Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4d from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

The conditions are unsettled near and rain has fallen at many stain the extreme south of the Peninsula. Trivandrum reports two inches, Cochin one and a half. Elsewhere the south of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall in of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs on Wednesday, the 29th November giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

Rajputana and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature in defect both during the day and at night in Rajputana and at night in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India Coast.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity normal or in excess round the Gulf of Cambay and at Indore and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except at Indore and Surat where, however, it is in excess at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been near-general in south-east Madras and south Malabar; the falls in the latter area have been heavy.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	75.6	59.2	30	0	0	—0.29
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.3	44.0	66	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	78.4	54.8	65	..	0.01	—0.22
Lahore	78.2	58.0	89	..	0.02	—0.04
Hissar	..	..	..	..	0	—0.25
Ambala	75.7	40.1	39	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	71.7	50.5	44	..	0	—0.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74 8	44.9	47	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	72.5	42.1	60	..	0.01	—0.14
Jhansi	70.1	46.6	67	..	0.78	0.67
Cawnpore	70.4	44.5	51	..	0.20	1.91
Allahabad	72.2	44.5	74	..	0.51	0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.5	39.0	72	..	0	—0.07
Karachi	78.0	56.4	77	..	0	—0.06
Ajmer	72.6	40.4	54	..	0	—0.16
Jaipur	78.0	40.1	42	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	76 2	50.6	57	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	67.7	50.4	41	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.4	47.7	37	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	81.0	58.8	53	..	0	0
Veraval	83.4	61.8	42	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	85.1	50.1	49	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	56.8	68	..	0	—0.19
Surat	88.2	65.7	70	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	86.0	58.9	49	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	85.3	48.5	58	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	77.0	50.0	38	..	0	—0.14
Indore	79.0	56.4	86	..	0.86	0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.8	55.9	72	..	2.76	2.33
Saugor	75.8	53.8	42	..	0.32	—0.67
Hoshangabad	77.3	57.4	65	..	1.42	0.99
Khandwa	79.9	61.3	87	..	4.06	0.67
Akola	86.5	67.6	79	..	2.42	1.94
Amraoti	86.3	67.2	73	..	0.41	—0.19
Nagpur	84.5	66.8	75	..	2.56	1.88
Chanda	87.3	68.2	60	..	0.03	—0.13
Raipur	85.1	67.6	86	..	2.36	1.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	74.4	87	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	87.7	72.9	64	..	7.26	6.80
Marmugao	82.4	72.4	83	..	3.98	3.46
Karwar	89.0	69.7	57	..	8.46	6.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD.—						
Malegaon	82.6	68.2	89	..	1.33	0.22
Ahmednagar	84.5	64.5	94	..	0.66	0.15
Poona	85.6	64.7	90	..	1.91	1.10
Sholapur	87.5	70.3	76	0.06	8.28	7.30
Bijapur	82.3	64.8	77	..	0.47	0.38
Belgaum	81.1	61.8	77	..	10.67	9.20
Aurangabad	85.6	66.1	90	..	0.58	0.41
Nizamabad(Indur).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	81.1	66.9	81	..	2.44	1.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.4	72.6	68	..	4.75	1.99
Calicut	86.6	75.4	90	..	5.10	0.44
Cochin	88.8	73.7	82	1.72	4.36	—1.80
Colombo	87.1	72.0	97	0.42	0.53	—0.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	73.0	86	..	10.85	5.88
Bellary	89.3	68.2	81	..	2.17	0.24
Cuddapah	88.4	71.6	82	..	3.49	0.32
Madras	84.4	74.6	72	0.09	14.09	1.61
Bangalore	77.9	66.6	81	..	9.96	7.12
Coimbatore	89.0	69.2	68	0.41	5.36	2.24
Trichinopoly	89.4	72.4	69	0.18	1.39	—3.35
Negapatam	84.4	78.9	80	0.28	8.71	—6.17

(Continued from column 5.)

and the required money is collected by contributions and then our benign British Government are approached to accord their sanction to open a first class Agricultural College in Kathiawar. the long felt want will be supplied, and the sons of the soil specially of the cultivating classes will receive practical training on the fields by doing actual farmer's work and acquire theoretical knowledge in the College.

Up till now this profession of the first importance is neglected, and higher classes have looked upon it as a low occupation and hence, we have Doctors, Barristers, L.L.B's., Pleaders, Advocates, Solicitors, and Engineers, and what not but we find very few first class men who have taken to Agriculture. Had Agriculture been considered to be the best amongst all other professions, received greater attention at an earlier period, much could have been acquired by now, in this line of industry, and the cultivator would have been more prosperous, more enlightened, and more advanced in all the higher walks of life, just as we have in America, Japan, France, and England. Responsibility rests upon those whom God has given power and means to uplift the backward class of these poor cultivators, and it is hoped they will rise to the occasion and do what their duty demands them to do.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT JUNAGADH.

MEASURES TO REMEDY FARMERS' INDEBTEDNESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Junagadh State has decided to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and the preparations are going on to make necessary arrangements for the show. The Exhibition will open on 1st February 1917, and will last for four days. A very beautiful site has been selected for the Exhibition ground. The State has also decided to hold a Cattle and Horse Show along with the Exhibition, with a view to encourage good breeding of cattle and horses. It needs no remark that Kathiawar was well-known for its best breed in horses, cows, buffaloes, and bullocks in former times. Our cultivators mostly depend upon bullocks for their cultivation, and unless these bullocks are strong and stout they can not carry on their profession with profit. It is therefore quite essential that steps should be taken to improve the present degenerated or rather gradually growing extinct breed.

The Administrator Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., takes a very keen interest in the matter of Agriculture, and in all the industries connected with agriculture. He has also sanctioned to hold a Conference of Agriculturists side by side with the Exhibition, with a view to afford an opportunity to cultivators of other neighbouring States to take advantage of the Exhibition and see with their own eyes the results of various improvements introduced by the State since, it was placed under British Administration. Mr. Rendall is particularly anxious to improve the condition of poor Agriculturists by giving them liberal monetary help in the matter of introducing improved agricultural implements such as ploughs, of getting good seed, and sinking new wells. To ameliorate the condition of poor peasantry he has introduced a Co-operative Society's Act which enables cultivators, as well as weavers to start their own Societies the members of which get money at any time they want, on easy terms, and the saving thus effected by way of interest goes to add to the capital of each individual society. Every society in its initial stage gets a liberal grant of Rs. 2,000 to begin with, without interest, for three years and with 3½ per cent. interest for a further period of three years. The welfare of the poor people is at the Administrator's heart and that noble virtue has induced him to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in the first week of February next, the main object of which is to develop agriculture and to revive old indigenious industries.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Junagadh is the premier State in the province of Kathiawar and as such it sets an example to other States worthy to be followed by them. Kathiawar is purely an agricultural country and the condition of cultivators in general deserves sympathetic treatment and consideration at the hands of those who are destined to rule them. Mostly these cultivators are a lot of ignorant people. To uplift them wholly is a difficult task but if steps are taken in the right direction, it is hoped their condition will much improve. They are owing to their sheer ignorance much indebted to the money lenders, and some of them are so hopelessly indebted that to free them from the clutches of the money lenders forms one of the most difficult problems even with those who pose themselves as economic experts.

Concerting measures for their education giving them time-saving and labour-saving, agricultural implements, getting them good seeds, and lastly but not the least, to give them monetary facilities on easy terms, either by establishing Agricultural Banks or Co-operative Banks which should arrange for the funds of village co-operative societies, are steps in the right direction and will bring about the desired result. With this view in mind, our popular and sympathetic Administrator is sparing no efforts to develop agriculture, and revive the old indigenious industries especially the hand-loom weaving industry which is considered to be our cottage industry. Our Co-operative Society Act enables village Co-operative Societies to help these poor weavers whose condition is really piteous.

Kathiawar is a great province probably as great as Mysore but it has been divided into so many States, and some of them are so small that each individual State can not afford to spend a large amount for the development of Agriculture, the prime industry of Kathiawar. Agriculture is so to speak India's national industry on which almost all the States depend for their existence.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH COPYING.

If they follow the example set by the Junagadh State they can do much in this direction. All the States in Kathiawar can contribute their share of expenses to maintain an up-to-date Agricultural College with a good laboratory, and sufficient land for demonstration purposes, somewhere at a convenient centre in Kathiawar, and those States which have sufficient resources should open Agricultural High Schools in their respective capitals, which can work as feeders to the Central College, and to invite a sufficient number of boys mostly of agriculturists to such High Schools. Some arrangements should be made to introduce a suitable course for imparting purely agricultural education to the boys of cultivators studying in village schools. To realise this dream it requires complete co-operation and co-ordination on the part of all the Kathiawar States as a conditional precedent to success.

If the ruling Chiefs and their experienced Karbharies take up this important matter in their hands, and arrangements are made to draw up a scheme that touches all the branches of agriculture,

(Continued in column 4).

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 21st of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 5th of Margashirsh Shud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 4th of Safar, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.; Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Dec. 9.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

St. Andrew's Day.

Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Annual Installation Meeting, Freemason's Hall, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 1.

Social Service League Annual General Meeting, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bandarabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

P. & O. Company's steamer Khyber with the outward mails of November, 10th due.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.

Meeting of the Parsi Community in honour of the late Sir Dinshaw Davar, Dadysheth's Fire Temple, 4-30 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment by Mahim Amateurs, Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

DECEMBER 12.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Nov. 30.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 2nd December, 1916:—

Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and Lance-Corpl. F. C. Spencer.

Riding School.—Fort—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade to-day Thursday, the 30th instant, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m.—Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted this week end as follows:—Saturday afternoon "A" Troop and Recruits. Sunday morning "B" Troop Train leaves Church Gate, Saturday afternoon, 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 6-35 a.m.

NOTICE.

The Extra Training Camp advertised to open on the 18th November, has been postponed to Saturday, the 9th December.

The Training Programme and Camp Circular No. 1 are accordingly in force for dates in accordance with the above alteration.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Nov. 30.

433—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Company during week ending December 2nd. Next for duty "D" Company.

434—Company Field Training:—

Detail:—Sunday, December 3rd, "H" Company.

Sunday, December 10th, "A," "B," "E" Companies.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresacks rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress—At option of Officers Commanding Companies.

435—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Daily to December 9th "F" Company (except on December 3rd).

December 11th to December 16th, Cadets.

437—Lectures.—Lectures for Officers N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following date:—

Monday, December 4th, the Attack.

438—Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

439—Parades.—The Adult Battalion will parade on Saturday, December 9th, at 5 p.m. Companies will fall-in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress—Drill Order.

"A" Company.—Friday, December 1st, N. C. Officers and Non-exempted Reservists will parade at 6-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive Uniform without arms.

"B" Company.—Friday, December 1st, morning no parade. Night, March and Operations. Company fall-in at Mahim Station at 9 p.m. as strong as possible.

Details will be notified to members.

"C" Company.—Recruits, Friday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.

Thursday, Company parades, at Headquarters, at 6-15 p.m. Drill order.

"D" Company.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.

"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Parade at Headquartes on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—Parades at Headquarters on Friday, at 7 a.m.

"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

"G" Company.—Company parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, November 30th. Uniform shirts and shorts.

Recruits will attend the above parade.

"J" Company.—Tuesday, December 5th Compulsory Company parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (Kilts). Every man to attend. Recruits will fall in with No. 1 Section.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Nov. 29.

No. 372—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 26th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week, 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.

Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. N. Carthand.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergeant E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant W. Grimshaw.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Sergeant R. S. Meyer.

No. 373—Parades.

Thursday, 30th, 7 a.m. at Colaba D. R. F. Class.

Friday, 1st, 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15-pdr. section gun drill.

Friday, 1st, 7 a.m. at Headquarters, Instructions in Scotts Sights.

Saturday, 2nd, 4-45 p.m. at Mahaluxmi, B. C.'s staff, G. G. Cs., O. Cs., Layers, to prepare for action.

Saturday, 2nd, 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi, Battery drill 6in. B. L. C.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Battery drill on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.

No. 1 section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

No. 2 section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

Will all members who have not replied to the post cards re. the Christmas Tree, forward their replies during the current week to enable the Committee to arrange details.

All rifles in possession of members of Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies should be returned to Headquarters by Thursday, 5 p.m.

Sergeants' Mess:—There will be a meeting of Staff Sergeants and Sergeants, at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, December 5th; all are requested to attend as matters affecting competitions will be laid before the meeting.

E. E. Company Committee Meeting.—The above Committee will meet on Wednesday, the 6th proximo at 7 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 29.

1098—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 2nd December, 1916:—

At Headquarters—

"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., Drill order.

Proficiency Class, Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

Recruits, Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara—

Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

1099—Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.

1100—Miniature Range.—Wednesday, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

1101—Transfer.—No. 4333 Cadet P. R. Mullan is transferred from "F" Company, Cadet list to "F" Company Adult list as a Volunteer.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Khyber with the outward mails of the 10th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Saturday next.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir, which left Bombay on the 12th instant arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 28th instant. All well.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Nyayshastu Bhawanishankar Sukhlankar will conduct a class in Upanishads this evening at 6-30 (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT BYCULLA.

A grand Variety Entertainment by the Mahim Amateurs will be held in the Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla on Sunday the 3rd proximo at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The proceeds will be devoted for the four Sanctuary Balcony Railings in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla.

The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, M.D., will preside.

PARSI WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Rupabai Bhikhaji Kazi, a Parsi woman, aged about forty-five years, residing with her relatives on the third floor of a house at Dhobi Talao. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been ailing for some time past and used to say that she was tired of life and that it would be better for her if she destroyed herself. About 12-30 a.m. yesterday the sound of something having fallen on the road was heard and the deceased was found lying dead on the road under a window in her room. A verdict of suicide was returned.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov.	h.	m.	ft	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	29	m	1 52	23	8	29	m	7 57	18	9
			1 46a	26	4			7 36a	15	4
Thur	30	m	2 42	29	0	30	m	8 56	18	10
			2 46a	25	9			8 31a	17	0
Fri.	1	m	3 35	28	2	1	m	10 9	18	9
			3 54a	25	3			9 37a	18	5
Sat.	2	m	4 31	27	5	2	m	11 19	18	5
			5 12a	25	1			10 57a	19	7
Sun.	3	m	5 30	26	8	3	m	0 23a	17	10
			6 38a	25	5					
Mon.	4	m	6 32	26	2	4	m	0 31	20	3
			8 1a	26	1			1 19a	17	2
Tues.	5	m	7 36	25	11	5	m	1 47	20	6
			9 2a	27	0			2 8a	16	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
„ 29	(Wednesday)	„ 6h. 54m.	„	6h.	0m.
„ 30	(Thursday)	„ 6h. 55m.	„	6h.	0m.
Dec. 1	(Friday)	„ 6h. 56m.	„	6h.	0m.
„ 2	(Saturday)	„ 6h. 56m.	„	6h.	1m.
„ 3	(Sunday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„	6h.	1m.
„ 4	(Monday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„	6h.	1m.
„ 5	(Tuesday)	„ 6h. 58m.	„	6h.	1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	„ „	9th.,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	17th.,	11h. 38.4m. p.m.
New Moon	„ „	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

The O. S. K. steamer Kasato Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (homeward bound) on the 28th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Colombo for Singapore (homeward bound) on the 27th instant

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED OF THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Vardon charged Shamrao Narayan Wagal, a Hindu, with the theft of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 3,500, belonging to Mukundrao Dadaji Rane of the Empire Automobiles Co. Sub-Inspector Samson conducted the prosecution.

It was alleged that on the 22nd November the accused went to the complainant's office on New Queen's Road and said he wanted a car for the Maharaja of Dewas. He induced the complainant to take him in a motor car for a trial trip. He first asked the complainant to drive to the Empire Hotel where he said the Maharaja was putting up. Here he went into the hotel and came back with a story that the Maharaja had gone to another hotel. He then took the complainant to several hotels and eventually to the bungalow of H. H. the Maharaja of Gaikwar on Nepean Sea Road. Here the complainant got down to fill his motor petrol tank, and removed the diamond ring which he had on his finger, to save it from the fumes of the petrol. He told the accused to hold the funnel and kept the ring on the tank. After filling the tank he got into the car and drove to go back to the Empire Hotel. On the way he stopped near his office and went in for a while. On coming back he found the accused missing. He, thereupon made enquiries which showed that H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas had not put up at the Empire Hotel and that he had not been to Bombay at all recently. He found the ring missing. Information was given to the Police. On the 26th November the accused went to the shop of a jeweller named Ramchandra who, having been previously informed of the loss of a ring, informed the Empire Automobiles Co. of the accused's attempt to dispose of the ring. The accused was then arrested. He pleaded guilty and as he had four previous convictions he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate remarked that he could not allow this sort of rascality practised by the fraudulent use of the names of rulers of Indian States.

WILLIAM LE QUEUX'S NOVEL PICTURISED.

There is one way in which vice and crime can be depicted (in literature, on the stage, or for the screen) without any danger of corrupting morals,—by making the protrayal true to life. This does not imply the realistic depiction of revolting details, but the making plain of those results which in actual truth would follow the vices or crimes depicted. In the case of political crime especially it is important that in telling its story the results shown should be founded, not on the author's theories, but on facts observed as they actually occur in life. The great Italian scientist Cesare Lombroso, who devoted more years of careful, painstaking study to the actual facts about crime than most of the reputed authorities have given days, has pointed out that (more often than not) political criminals, so far from being morally below the average man in morality, are individuals with exceptionally noble characters, moved by the highest ideals. So far, William Le Queux, in his story of political crime called "Fatal Fingers" carries out Lombroso's idea; and in the photo-play, finely adapted and produced by a well known British firm, to be shown from Saturday next the 2nd proximo, at the New Alexandra Cinema. The character of the political criminal, Don Marion is shown to be not only a very interesting personality, well portrayed, but also a man of high humanitarian ideals. Those who want to read the story first before seeing it on the screen, a dainty booklet, printed on art paper, profusely illustrated, containing the full story, can be had at the theatre, from to-day, at annas six.

OUR INFANT MORTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What a death trap Bombay City is to the young of our City, the Health Officer's figures for the week ending 11th November, 1916, will shew:—(Vide "Government Gazette" 16th November, 1916).

Deaths under 1 year	158
Deaths under 1 to 5	48
Still Births	56
Total of Deaths 1 to 5 years	262
Deaths other ages	312
Total deaths for the week	574
Total Birth's for the week	523

Here we are losing half of our young before they can get over their five. Are the members of the Corporation satisfied with this result? The Government in their resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's report say "the infant mortality in Bombay, *though still enormous*, was much less than in previous years." Shall the Corporation also with equal equanimity fold their hands and lie down with the inertia instilled into them by their Health Officer or will they summon him and ask him to explain the cause of this "enormous" toll of life? The population *proper* in the City cannot be increasing if week in and week out the deaths average the births. Why is it that though, to quote the Government Resolution "the births in Bombay are attended by municipal nurses and midwives" we day to day have so many still births and such large numbers of the young of our City should die before they can, *poor creatures*, tide over the fateful 5. Is the Milk Supply the root evil? Can it be due to the Housing Problem? Can it be the poverty of the masses? Is it due to women attending the mills in such large numbers? Either the Health Officer or a Commission should elicit the cause. Surely something should be done to ameliorate the present conditions and that quickly.—Yours, etc.

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, Nov. 29.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of a Hindu male, name unknown, aged about forty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was found lying on the slope of the up line at Nalla Sopala station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Sunday. He had sustained some injuries on the knees and head. He was a trespasser on the line and no ticket was found on his person. The Gujerat mail train had passed just before. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. The jury returned a verdict of death due to compression of the brain caused by fracture of the base of the skull, and that there was no evidence to show how the deceased came by his death but that the probability was that he fell from a moving train.

With reference to the report that the Rodier Mills and engine shed have been smashed at Pondicherry by the cyclone and that the loss is estimated at seven lakhs, it is officially stated that the engine room, boilers and machinery are intact and Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 should cover the loss sustained.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding, when consideration was given to the Budget Estimates for the year 1917-18 received with the Commissioner's letter.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala said:—

The Budget before us is both simple and satisfactory. Despite war conditions the new year will open with a big balance of Rs. 46,42,750. The income is estimated at Rs. 1,37,15,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,39,07,000. No enhancement in taxation is, therefore, considered necessary and our task in framing the budget has been rendered very easy.

The only change proposed by the Commissioner is in regard to the water tax. For the current year the water tax on valuation is fixed at 3 per cent. The Commissioner proposes that it should be reduced by 1/8 per cent. for the next year. I have often noticed a good deal of misapprehension concerning our policy in regard to this tax and as a result of the same misapprehension the present proposals have been adversely criticised in some quarters. It is said that instead of making a present of Rs. 47,500 to house-owners, we had better utilize the amount in spreading primary education or on other improvements. But it is overlooked that the water tax stands on a distinct footing from the general tax. You may fix your general tax as you like within the statutory limits, having regard to your different requirements, but such is not the case with the water tax which is merely a specific tax for a specific service. In fixing it you have only to confine your attention to your requirements for maintaining the water supply. The Municipal Act lays down that the Corporation are entitled to levy a water tax of so many per centum of the rateable value of properties as they shall deem reasonable with reference to the expenses of providing a water supply for the City. You cannot take from the people more than what your actual wants are in regard to the supply of water. You must have, so to say, a water budget with the revenue and expenditure equally balanced. It is immaterial whether you want thousands for other improvements. If your water revenue exceeds the water expenditure, there must be a remission in the water rate. If the water expenditure is increased by the provision for necessary works, there would be no necessity for a reduction in revenue. But the Commissioner must have considered the point and we may take it that no work that can be carried out next year has been overlooked. There are of course several works necessary for the improvement of the water supply costing lakhs, but unless the schemes are ready and unless there is a possibility of the works being carried out during the budget year, it would not be right to include any such item in the expenditure merely to obviate the necessity for reducing the revenue. If, however, we are agreed as to the desirability and possibility of carrying out any such work during the year it may be provided for in the budget.

EQUITABLE RE-ADJUSTMENT.

But in the absence of any such proposal the question then is, shall we reduce the rate on valuation or shall we reduce the water revenue in any other way? You are aware that for some time past we have been receiving applications for supply by measurement. Those who were once charged by measurement and now are charged on valuation, consider it a great hardship. A few years ago we used to hear quite a different story. Then the source of the house-owners' troubles was the abhorred meter. What is the explanation for this change?

The simple explanation is that in allowing a rate of annas 3 per 1,000 gallons, while levying the water rate on valuation at 3 per cent. we have been for time past giving preference to the consumer by measurement. The Commissioner has, therefore, attempted to equalize matters to some extent by reducing the taxation by value to 2 7/8 per cent. and increasing the meter rate for domestic purposes to 4 annas per 1,000 gallons. This seems to me to be a very equitable re-adjustment of the rates and a very satisfactory solution of all the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of the existing rates.

It will be said that the reduction will not benefit the tenants at all. That is true. But as I have already said, we have anyhow to reduce the income by about Rs. 50,000. If we do not reduce the rate by valuation, we must reduce the rate by measurement. No one will ask for a reduction of the three-anna rate for domestic consumption. The Commissioner has already proposed a reduction in the rate for trade purposes other than mills from annas 8 to annas 6¼ per 1,000 gallons. Only the mills are left out, because if a similar reduction was allowed in respect of mills it would have entailed a deficit of about Rs. 60,000. If, therefore, you are not in favour of the reduction of the rate by valuation, you may reduce the rate for supply of water to mills. But, then, I would ask, will this reduction filter down to the poor consumer of mill products?

The only difficulty in regard to the Commissioner's proposal, is that this slight reduction will entail considerable trouble on the Assessment Department and the owners of properties in calculating the amounts of taxes and refunds at the rate of 2 7/8 per cent. as against the simple method of calculating them at the rate of 3 per cent. It is also undesirable as a matter of principle, that there should be such slight fluctuations in taxation. But having regard to the provisions of the law to which I have drawn attention, and having regard to the fact that the Municipal Act requires an equilibrium between the income and expenditure on water account, such fluctuations cannot be helped. Moreover, we must remember that the present proposal, while it may not benefit the tenants, will remove the great disparity which at present exists between the rate by valuation and the rate by measurement.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I should like to add one word regarding primary education. The Commissioner has allotted an increased outlay of rupees one lakh for education—by far the largest addition that has been made in this budget to the expenditure of any department. Of course, we should have been very pleased if instead of one lakh we were providing a much larger sum. But the unfortunate part of it is that we have yet not had any proposals for the extension of primary education in the City. Even for the additional one lakh there is no definite programme. Let us hope the Schools Committee will now expedite the programme.

Before I conclude, I am sure you all wish me to thank the Commissioner for presenting to us this simple and lucid and satisfactory budget.

Sir Sassoon David said the Commissioner deserved their congratulations on the very able and satisfactory budget that he had presented to them. A reduction had been made in the water tax charged to different trades except the mill industry and he failed to understand why an exception should be made in the case of what was the most important industry of Bombay. He did not think it was a right thing to do in the case of their most important industry, on which the well-being of a large and increasing population depended. A reduction of the water tax on mills would not affect their revenue in any substantial manner.

TINKERING WITH TAXATION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was not advisable to tinker with taxation every year. He opposed any reduction in the water tax charged to properties as well as to trades. The object of the Act was that water should be primarily supplied to the City for domestic purposes and it should be given out for other purposes only when there was a surplus quantity. He contended that water was not supplied to the City to the fullest extent for domestic purposes. They did not know how long the war would last and to what extent they would have to increase the taxation in years to come. He therefore suggested that they should conserve their resources and not fritter them away by an indiscriminate reduction in taxation.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the Commissioner should have recommended the sanction of the whole amount proposed by the Executive Engineer for road watering. He was against the reduction of Rs. 20,000 in this item.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said the kerosine lamps for road lighting wherever found should be converted into gas lamps. He agreed with Mr. Mody that there should be no reduction in the expenditure on road watering.

Mr. M. M. A. Khan said he was against reducing the water tax on mills if that reduction went not towards ameliorating the lot of the poor mill-hands but towards swelling the profits of the mills. He advocated a more liberal grant for primary education, which needed extension.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said it was unjust to make an exception in the case of the mill industry when a reduction was made in the tax on water supplied to other trades.

Further discussion was adjourned till 5-40 p.m. on Wednesday.

A BENGAL DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

At midnight of the 24th instant a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a well-to-do inhabitant of the village of Bhaluka in Mymensingh. It is reported that the dacoits wore short pants and had guns and bombs with them. About Rs. 5,000 in cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 3,000 were removed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

In the market to-day in jute mill shares Clive proved very attractive and came in for a lot of attention, several deals being reported in these securities at prices ranging from 282 to 276. Coal shares ruled irregular with easier rates quoted in some instances. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Auckland 2-12, 3; Baraboni 18-12; Bengal Nagpur 64-8; Bhalgora 43, 43-4; Bhulanbararee 46-4, 46-8; Bokaro and Ramghur 15-4; Burragarh 4-8, 4-12; Burra Dhemo 13-12; Burrakur 35-12; Central Kurkend 39-12; East Indian 49-8 to 50-4; Equitable (ord) 58, 58-4; Imperial 12; Jumoni 8-8, 8-12; Katras Jherriah 113-4; Kuardi 19-4, 19-8; Lakurka 38; Matigara 1-8; Marine 24-4; Mucherridih 5, 5-8; New Tetturya 14-4, 14-8; New Simidih 8-8; Nowaghur 29; Pench River 23; Phularitand 6; Satpukuria 11 to 11-8, 11-12; Samla Kendra 20; Sejooah 17; South Govindpur 10, 10-4; Standard 45-8, 45-12; Sudamdih 6-12; Tetulmuri 18-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 615, 618; Alliance (pref.) 105; Auckland (ord) 384 to 390; Barnagore (ord) 212, 213, 218, 217, 216; Budge Budge (ord) 592 to 600; Clive (ord) 278, 280, 282, 278 to 282-8; Dalhousie (ord) 505 to 510; Fort William (ord) 320 to 331; Kamarhatty (ord) 608; Kankinarrah (ord) 745 to 750; Lawrence (ord) 499, 500; Northbrook (ord) 50-12, 51; Standard (ord) 597; Union (ord) 780.

Tea:—Singell 62, 63.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta City Flour 13-4 to 13-12; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 28 to 28-8; Ganges Rope 300, 301; Mengkibol Rubber 29, 29-4; Fort Shipping 25, 25-4; Ryam Sugar 19-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 75-14 to 76 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-12.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Prof. J. Nelson Fraser, Principal of the Training College for Teachers, has written to Mr. J. B. Petit, Hon. Secretary of the above Institution the following letter after a visit of inspection to the school:

I paid a visit of about two and a half hours to the Victoria Jubilee Blind Institution on September 30th and I send you what impressions I was able to form. I need hardly say that these must be severely limited in the case of a visitor who knows no Gujarati, and is quite unfamiliar with blind schools.

I could not undertake to say whether the standard of literary attainment is really satisfactory or not. But I heard boys read new matter in all standards and they seemed to attack with confidence and success. The top boys read fairly difficult matter and seemed to understand it.

It may be doubted whether the staff is strong enough for this work. There are 43 boys; most of their instruction must necessarily be individual. There are only Dr. Nilkanth himself, one sighted assistant, and one pupil teacher from among the elder pupils. Thus there is only one sighted teacher in the school. He too does not know English and cannot read anything about either education in general or the education of the blind, while Dr. Nilkant himself is cut off from reading. On general grounds I should say that the progress of the institution requires a larger staff and some one able to read about work in some similar institution.

The arithmetic questions which I asked were well done and I formed the impression that the arithmetic was good.

The general cleanliness and order were admirable and everything left the impression that the institution is run in a spirit of genuine philanthropy. Any one who sits and watches will see that the boys are really cheerful and comfortable.

The music strikes me as too loud. Every boy yells at the top of his voice. This may be a way of enjoying themselves though it is not without danger to the throat, but does it produce a type of musician who is likely to find engagements in cultured homes? It may be suggested that blind boys might grow into request at private parties and entertainments as singers, but it is desirable that they should learn to sing in a more cultured style.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

At the December monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, the 7th December, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram will move for an expression of opinion that primary education in the city should be made free from the next official year.

TATA WORKS AND INDIAN LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, a report of which appears in to-day's issue of your paper, a shareholder is reported to have asked an assurance from the Chairman, Sir Dorabji Tata, that "the recent letter in a morning paper was nothing more than the ebullition of an unsuccessful employee." The Chairman is reported to have said that for obvious reasons he had nothing to say and that his opening speech contained certain observations which gave a contradiction to what was said in that letter.

I hope, sir, you will allow me to point out that the suggestion that my honest plea on behalf of our suffering countrymen in Sakchi was nothing more than the ebullition of an unsuccessful employee, is not only futile and needlessly offensive, but that I have been unable to discover in the Chairman's opening speech any contradiction of the statements made in my previous letter. It may be that the following passage in Sir Dorabji Tata's speech which I reproduce below contains some reference to the statement made by me that not a single *educated* Indian is working in the Blast Furnaces, Steel Works, Rolling Mills, or Non-recovery Coke Ovens, in the plant at Sakchi. Sir Dorabji is reported to have said,

"The Company's finished products were steel goods made out of the steel from open hearth furnaces which are a German speciality, and to work which German workmen accustomed to these furnaces had been held in the first instance indispensable by the Company's experts. Soon after the outbreak of the war, all these men were interned in Ahmednagar. . . In a very short time the skill of your engineers and the management had already replaced the Germans with British, Americans and Indians."

Will Sir Dorabji Tata or any one on his behalf give us the names and qualifications of the Indians who have replaced the Germans in the Open Hearth Department of the plant; for, so far as I am aware, not a single Indian is employed as a foreman, melter, or casting boss, in this department? I believe there are about 30 covenanted hands and about a dozen or more locally hired Europeans, but this is the first time that there is a mention of Indians. If Sir Dorabji Tata or any one on his behalf will give us their names and qualifications, I shall not only withdraw my plea on behalf of Indian labour but shall be the first man to take off my hat to Sir Dorabji Tata and the engineers and managers who have in "such a short time" replaced German labour by British, American and Indian labour.

Sir Dorabji goes on to state that the Steel Company, in its own small way, is an international institution, and nationalism for once is not a symbol of antagonism and hatreds. If this is so, it is his duty as Chairman of the Board of Directors to see that Indians also should get their fair share of the loaves and fishes of employment at Sakchi, and that no hatred or antagonism should be displayed against them. It is possible that Sir Dorabji Tata and the Directors of this great concern do not know or care to know the facts on which I have based my honest and entirely dispassionate plea on behalf of my countrymen at Sakchi.

I think that Sir Dorabji Tata's inaccurate assertion that the open hearth process of making steel is a German speciality should be publicly contradicted. It is not a fact that the open hearth process is either a German invention or a German speciality. The British people and the British people alone have been the first and foremost in originating and pioneering practically every important branch of the steel industry. The manufacture of crucible steel, the invention of the Bessemer process, the manufacture of steel on the open hearth and finally the basic process are one and all the creation of British brains, British skill, and British enterprise. Between 1870 and 1880 Great Britain was the only country that produced open hearth steel. It was not till 1880 that Germany made any headway at all. There were over a hundred steel works in England producing open hearth steel before the war. Now that number must have been multiplied manifold and England is now again fast becoming the biggest and the best steel manufacturing country in the whole world. The Germans, and even the Americans, seem to be regarded with almost superstitious awe in this country, have nothing whatever to teach English manufacturers of steel. If at all, it is the Bessemer process in which the Germans have made any advance. I hope that Sir Dorabji will take an early opportunity to withdraw a statement like this. The German workmen who were considered indispensable by the Company's experts to work the open hearth furnaces were incompetent, careless and inefficient. It was on account of this faulty manipulation and inability to understand the English practice of getting the phosphorus down to a safe level that the output of steel in 1912-1913 was most disappointing and the cost of repairs was a serious item in the cost of production of steel ingots. This has been publicly stated by Mr. J. Carr, the late head of the Rolling Mills Department of the Tata Works at Sakchi, in the "Ironmonger," a journal well-known in the iron trade in England. The failure of the German crew to operate the open hearth furnaces was in itself sufficient evidence that they were either incompetent or were unfamiliar with the open hearth process.—Yours, etc.

M. J. ANTIA.

The arrangements for the Baroda Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition are being pushed on with great vigour. There will be a number of demonstrations showing the actual working of small industries. Some of the engineering firms have already expressed their willingness to give practical demonstrations at the exhibition. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar will open the exhibition on 2nd January.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADINGS ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Right to Criticise	6
How to Charm Money from the Proletariat	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Municipal Budget Estimates	5
Bombay Police Courts	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
In Praise of the Punjabi Mussalman	7 & 8
Patna College Strike	8
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday November 30, 1916.

THE RIGHT TO CRITICISE.

It is common knowledge how hard put to it subordinate revenue officers are sometimes to secure proper provision of supplies for district officers on tour and how their anxiety to satisfy their superiors and, in many cases, themselves, results in the infliction of many petty tyrannies on the village people of which those living in cities can have no adequate conception. The whole question of supplies to touring officers is, in fact, a most deplorable feature of district administration in this country and, as such, it is the cause of bitter feelings among the people who are made victims to it. Thanks, however, to the extraordinary power exercised by district officialdom, these feelings have rarely found expression in public. At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, however, this question was raised and the debate that took place on it is important from more than one point of view. Apart from the interest of the subject itself, it revealed in a marked manner the attitude of intolerance which the members of the various provincial Governments are nowadays prone to adopt towards the growing influence of the elected members of Legislative Councils.

The Hon. Mr. K. Rama Iyengar moved that specific rules should be made so that subordinate officers are not made responsible for the supplies to superior officers and to ensure that village officers should be duly notified of the supply demanded by touring officials. The proceedings of the Council were rendered, according to the "Hindu" somewhat exciting and hardly edifying by the attitude which the members of the Government and his Excellency took up in regard to the Resolution. Mr. Rama Iyenger's purpose was to show, not merely that the rules he wished to see framed were desirable, but also that the existing rules on the matter were not sufficiently effective in preventing abuses. To re-inforce his contention he cited certain instances which had come to his knowledge of the manner in which the system was worked by some high-placed officials. The mention of these instances seems to have greatly provoked Sir Alexander Cardew, Member of the Executive Council, and an idea of the attitude he was led to take, in consequence, can be gathered from the dictum delivered by him that it was clearly an improper use of the privileges of members to bring forward a Resolution nominally to alter the rules but really to make personal attacks, and that the advisable course would be, not to proceed with the Resolution but to make formal charges to Government privately and with proofs. This is inexcusable impatience of non-official criticism. More surprising, however, was the fact that Lord Pentland went out of his way to remark that he was scrutinising the speech of the mover of the Resolution to see how far it covered the latter and to add that the hon. member would be acting in the interests of the Council and himself if he withdrew the Resolution. Undeterred by the uncompromising tone assumed by the Government, Mr. Rama Iyenger wisely decided to stand to his duty as a member of the Council. "I knew my responsibility" he retorted, "as much as the official members when I made the speech." Sir Alexander Cardew, he added, had totally misunderstood him by attributing personal motives to him and had taken an erroneous view of the Resolution. For his own part, Mr. Rama Iyengar was prepared to accept Sir Alexander Cardew's offer to make specific charges if reasonable facilities were given to him. No proposal could be more conciliatory or reasonable. The official members, however, seemed bent on stifling the discussion on a matter relating to the doings of superior officials,—doings, which according to bureaucratic notions should not be subjected to the light of public criticism, however justified. His Excellency, therefore, gratuitously proceeded to observe that under Council Rules 4 and 16, discussions which contained arguments involving ironical inferences or defamatory statements should not be allowed. Mr. Ramchundra Rao thereupon pointed out, by way of a necessary comment, that Rule 4 related only to the wording of a Resolution and Rule 16 to the relevancy of the observations made in speeches on it. And Mr. Rangachariar asked whether according to his Excellency's interpretation of the rules Sir Alexander Cardew's speech was a legitimate contribution to the debate. The result of the debate however was, as might have been anticipated under the present constitution of the Councils, the usual one. The Government condescended so far as to give the stereotyped assurances that the matter would receive their careful consideration and the Resolution was then withdrawn.

The lessons of the debate, however, need not be overlooked. It is evident that officialdom is determined not to tolerate any criticism as to what it has come to regard as its own affair. It is time that the members of the Civil Service were reminded that they are the servants and not the masters of the public and that all that they do in the performance of their duties as such must be brought under the scrutiny of public criticism by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils,—unless the right conceded to the latter to move resolutions on matters of public and general importance is to be illusory and a sham. It is true that when the reforms were introduced, in response to bureaucratic influences the Government of Lord Minto was persuaded to demand immunity from criticism for the members of the Civil Service as regards isolated instances of administrative or personal questions. They, therefore, proposed the following restriction to the power of raising discussions on administrative matters. "Resolutions," they wrote in their Despatch of 1908, "must relate to matters of public and general importance and not to isolated instances of administrative or personal questions." A restriction like this would obviously have defeated the purpose for which the power was granted and Lord Morley summarily vetoed any such proposal in no uncertain terms. "I agree generally" he stated in reply, "with the conditions suggested in paragraph 59 of your Despatch, I must, however, remark upon the first of the suggested conditions that isolated incidents of administration or personal questions may be, and often are, at the same time matters of public and general importance."

HOW TO CHARM MONEY FROM THE PROLETARIAT.

Unconventional methods of borrowing money for the purposes of State have seldom found any favour among the British people who are brimful of a variety of conventionalities. Premium bonds have for well-nigh three-quarters of a century been a popular but prolific method of state borrowing in Central Europe. Every care is taken that the prizes when drawn, either quarterly or half-yearly, do not in any way shake the implicit confidence which people there place in this admirable method of drawing the prize bonds. Perhaps no premium bonds in Europe have gained a greater popularity and reputation for the utmost state integrity than those of France, in respect of the well-known French Rentes issued by the Republic soon after the Franco-Prussian war came to a close. Thiers as the President, was a patriotic Frenchman who was anxious to see a clean riddance of the militant and undesirable Hun who had a footing in Paris so long as the appalling indemnity,—appalling in those days,—remained unpaid. A magnificent spirit of patriotism was aroused to get the Hohenzollerns out of French territory as expeditiously as possible. There was a wave of enthusiasm, on the crest of which M. Thiers fully succeeded in raising the 5 per cent. loan by the issue of bonds of 500 francs, repayable in 50 years, with prizes drawn every quarter, of which the highest was 40,000 rupees. The bonds so drawn were, of course, cancelled, so that by an automatic method of the French actuaries, each year saw both a diminution of principal and interest. It is as popular to-day as it was in 1871 when first issued. In the present war, it has been more than once suggested that the best way of tapping the savings of the poorest was by this method of premium or prize bonds.

But the Treasury has not yet taken kindly to this method of raising the wind. Now, however, that the orthodox and most conventional of financial papers, "The Economist," has wisely suggested it, it is to be presumed Mr. McKenna will see his way by-and-bye to raising loans by this popular and perfectly legitimate method which is absolutely free from any tinge of the speculative element. It is entirely based on mathematical calculations of expert financial actuaries. It is said of the vulgar system of lottery that it is "a kind of taxation upon all the fools of the nation." It is easily raised because the fools are so rife! But premium bonds do not stand in that category. They are a safe and legitimate security, mathematically worked out with the greatest advantage to the State and the people alike. Here is what "The Economist" says on this subject:—

"As to borrowing methods, calculated to charm money out of the pockets of those to whom all ordinary forms of saving are strange and unpleasant, there can be no question that an issue of premium bonds would have an effect such as no other kind of investment would exercise. It has even been argued that the working classes would stint themselves too severely in order to do so. This may well be doubted, but the experience of France has shown that premium bonds have,—as would naturally be expected,—a great attraction for those whose savings are necessarily so small that they seem hardly worth while, unless they can be placed with a chance of a prize, as well as full security. The social and political effects of increasing the number of small investors in Government Funds need not be insisted on, and can hardly be exaggerated."

In India those effects could work miracles and we would strongly commend this mode of raising state loans to our practical Finance Minister. The principle being sound, the experiment is worthy of a fair trial. Only let the Finance Minister take courage and make a bold venture when he next comes to the money market. We are confident that he would be able magnificently to charm money out of the pockets of the proletariat, if he did not at any rate, achieve an Indian financial miracle.

Notes of the Day.

Bengal's Wish.

A few days ago the Sheriff of Calcutta issued an influentially signed requisition for a Town Hall meeting for the purpose of urging upon the Government the desire of the people of Bengal that Lord Carmichael should be given an extension of his term of office as Governor. Among the signatories were all the leading noblemen of the province headed by the Nawabs of Murshidabad and Dacca, the Maharajas of Burdwan, Nattore and Dinapur and such representatives of popular opinion as Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. Motilal Ghose. The reply to this is the instant announcement that the King has approved of the appointment of the Earl of Ronaldshay to succeed Lord Carmichael in March next, when the normal period of the latter's term expires. So much for the consideration for public opinion which exists at the India Office during this time, when so much lip service is being done to the loyal qualities and actions of the people of India.

The Snub Prompt.

One can imagine a statesmanlike and sympathetic Secretary of State for India and a Prime Minister burning with zeal to exhibit on such opportunities as are afforded them in a practical way their appreciation of Indian loyalty by acceding to the popular wish. Such opportunities have arisen, but Mr. Austen Chamberlain is of the cold unimaginative type, to whom the word of a permanent official is more than the feeling of a people, and as for the Prime Minister,—well he gave India Mr. Chamberlain! And Mr. Chamberlain, when India asked that Lord Hardinge should remain, sent her Lord Chelmsford, and now when Bengal asks for Lord Carmichael to remain, or rather just as she is about to ask, he gives her the snub prompt by announcing the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay.

One of the Curzon School.

Of course Bengal had heard of what was in store for it, and hence the haste to declare its preference for a renewal of Lord Carmichael's term. It is natural that it should dread the appointment of a man like Lord Ronaldshay and the loss of Lord Carmichael. The latter it is notorious has been the barrier between the Government of India and the people of Bengal in the attempts of the former to visit upon the province far stronger acts of repression than have been actually put in force. Lord Ronaldshay belongs to the Imperialist school of Curzon. He represents the extreme Tory attitude towards India. From that point of view alone, the appointment is one that should not have been made by a coalition government. But when Mr. Asquith handed over the India Office to a Tory Secretary of State he seems to have handed over with it the gift of all the high appointments as a preserve for the Tory party.

Champion of the Bureaucracy.

Lord Ronaldshay is a man of pronounced views in regard to India. He is the champion of the Bureaucracy at their own valuation and he is professedly out of sympathy with the political aspirations of educated Indians. We protest emphatically against the unfairness of such an appointment at the present time, apart from the danger it spells to Bengal in regard to the repressive policy so strongly favoured by the official world at Delhi and Calcutta. It could at least be said of Lord Chelmsford that he had no record in regard to Indian politics. Lord Ronaldshay is a party man and his appointment resembles a party job. The Government should have chosen at least a neutral man in Indian politics. We cannot condemn too strongly this appointment, at such a time by a coalition government, of a man who is the acknowledged representative of the party that stands for reaction in India.

The Roumanian Situation.

It is at least cheering to hear that the confidence of the Roumanians in their ability to deal with the Austro-German advance remains unabated. The effects of Russian co-operation which have already been shown in the Dobrudja are expected shortly to manifest themselves north of the Danube, and, what is distinctly satisfactory, the Roumanian supply of munitions is daily improving owing to the unstinting efforts of the Allies. The only news of the military situation to-day is a Russian communiqué, which states that there is nothing of importance to report from the Danube front, and a Roumanian communiqué, which merely mentions hostile artillery firing. We think it reasonable to share the optimistic feeling expressed by Reuter as existing among the Roumanians. It is almost incredible that Falkenhayn can dispose of greater forces in his advance from the West and South than the Russians and Roumanians will be able to place in his way, and the same doubt attaches to his ability to bring up heavy artillery in overpowering strength. It is not necessary to be unduly alarmed at the progress which the enemy has made from the West. Unless the forces advancing from the Danube had been held or disposed of it would have been strategical folly to have allowed the defending armies to be involved in a battle at the Alt. Whether, however, the Russo-Roumanian commanders will elect, or will be forced, to deal with the two advancing armies in detail remains to be seen.

The War Hospitals.

To anyone who has even a superficial acquaintance with the working of the war hospitals in the Bombay Presidency the suggestion that they are open to the sort of criticism that has been directed at certain other medical establishments in India and Mesopotamia is astounding. It appears however that somebody represented to the Secretary of State that the report of an anonymous officer making grave allegations against the hospitals was thoroughly reliable, and on the strength of this the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Willingdon were called upon to investigate the matter. The result is a report that the management is altogether satisfactory and the allegations groundless and unjust. The Commander-in-Chief has very naturally protested against the dissemination of such reports on anonymous authority,—a rather quaint expression seeing that anonymous authority is no authority at all,—and every one will sympathise with the protest, though there are occasions when, if people had to divulge their names there would be no possibility of unearthing scandals. It is just as well however in the present case that an investigation was made and the lie given to accusations which would no doubt have been made the most of in the "Morning Post:" and its fellow jackals, had they been ignored. So far as the Bombay hospitals are concerned, they are here for everyone to see, and he would indeed be a hopeless grumbler who had anything to say against them. But Mr. Chamberlain is at least entitled to demand that before he is required to investigate further charges evidence of good faith should be given.

Anti-Hardinge Mania.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that the despatch of Lord Hardinge on the abolition of indentured labour should have been seized upon by two of the Calcutta journals to indulge in a senseless and vulgar personal attack on Lord Hardinge. According to the "Englishman" Lord Hardinge "was notoriously careless of the sentiments of over-seas Government, encouraged "misrepresentations" by mentioning certain evils of the indentured system and was ready to believe "wild accusations" which were not supported by the reports of men appointed by himself. And all this, because Lord Hardinge wrote that "it is not the duty of the Government of India to provide coolies for the colonies," and beecause he cared first for the self-respect and honour of India. The journal miscalled the "Friend of India," though agreeing that "in his practical conclusions Lord Hardinge was right," goes out of its way to make the offensive remarks that "no Viceroy knew less of the country which he aspired to govern" than did Lord Hardinge and that the dispatch "furnishes some striking examples of the art of manipulating figures" and the "methods of argument" are such as "to discredit any cause." Lord Hardinge's great fault was that he lived up to the highest traditions of British statesmanship, traditions which the "Englishman" and the "Friend of India," un-British-like, never spare pains to ridicule.

Russia not Anxious for Japanese Goods.

Although Russia has been largely indebted to Japan for munitions and other war materials, including clothing, it seems from a correspondent of "the Economist" at Yokohama, that the Muscovites are not enamoured of Japanese goods and seem to be unwilling to repeat orders. From repeated experience it has been found that these goods do not come up to the specification, especially in the case of woollen cloths and boots. These have been rejected in bulk owing to the inferior quality, says the correspondent: "The situation suggests that Russia is not anxious either for Japanese Goods or Japanese money, unless both can be supplied in large quantities quickly, and strictly according to the specification." In fact, though in the first rush of the war, the Japanese were able to supply what was requisitioned, the requirements of Russia, as the war progressed, have been so large that Japan is not able to cope with them.

The Japan Dye Manufacturing Co.

This Company seems to have come to a dead-lock. It is one of the new-fangled concerns which have sprung up by reason of the subsidy of 8 per cent., allowed by the Government on its paid-up capital under the special law passed by the Japanese Diet. It seems that there is a disagreement between the Government and the Company touching the interpretation of the provision regarding the subsidy. So much dead-lock has taken place that the company has not been able even to begin building its factory. It is stated that the concern was floated rather needlessly, not having taken the difficulties to overcome into account. Further, it lacks experience to manage and manufacture dyes which will compete with Germany after the war. Meanwhile American merchants who have imported German dyes by the Deutschland are offering them to the Japanese dealers. Evidently, the company is in a funk and knows not what to do.

ROUMANIANS' UNABATED CONFIDENCE.

ALLIES' UNSTINTING EFFORTS TO HELP.

ROUMANIAN CONFIDENCE UNABATED.

EFFECTS OF RUSSIAN CO-POERATION.

MUNITIONS SUPPLIES DAILY IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reuter learns that the Roumanians have unabated confidence despite the German advance. They are convinced that the effects of Russian co-operation, which have already been shown in the Dobrudja, will manifest themselves north of the Danube, while the Roumanian supply of munitions is daily imporving owing to the unstinting efforts of the Allies.

LATER.

A Russian communiqué reports no change in Transylvania and nothing important on the Danube front.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING IN PRAHOVA VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Roumanian communiqué merely mentions hostile artillery firing, especially in the Prahova Valley.

GERMANS ARRIVE BEFORE ALEXANDRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 27th November, says:—

The Germans after crossing the Danube at Simnitza have arrived before Alexandria, 50 miles south-west of Bucharest.

The Roumanians occupy the left bank of the river Aluta as far as south of Slatina, 89 miles from Bucharest.

SITUATION IN WALLACHIA.

HOW ROUMANIAN TROOPS ESCAPED DESTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A wireless message from Bukharest states that M. Jonescue, in an interview, said that the Roumanians were most grateful for the invaluable aid of the Russians. Russia had exceeded all her obligations, in fulfilling which she had always been punctual.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says the Roumanians in western Wallachia were all saved except a few battalions now fighting as independent bands.

A Rome wireless message quoting a telegram from Petrograd says that the Roumanians operating on the extreme left saved themselves after destroying millions of hundredweights of cereals. An official message from Sofia says that a large quantity of grain was found at Zimnitza.

The Central News Agency's Amsterdam correspondent states the German correspondents admit that the Roumanians removed all war material from Craiova.

The "Jaulois" after inviting its readers to examine the Roumanian situation, courageously anticipated a further retreat eastwards.

The "Matin" cannot foresee any stability of the front.

GERMAN-AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

LOWEST SINCE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The Exchange with Germany is lowest since the war started.

SECRET SITTING OF FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Another secret session of the Chamber has opened. Newspapers urge closer co-operation between the Government, the Parliament and the Army.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The Roumanians have unabated confidence despite the German advance. They are convinced that the effects of the Russian co-operation will manifest themselves north of the Danube, while the supply of munitions is daily improving owing to the unstinting efforts of the Allies.

A German aeroplane dropped six bombs on London on Tuesday noon and injured nine persons.

The French at Dunkirk brought down an aeroplane on Tuesday at quarter past two with two naval lieutenants and a large-scale map of London on board.

The Serbians report widespread local actions in Macedonia.

BRITISH POLICY IN GREECE.

LORD R. CECIL'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

SUPPORT TO M. VENIZELOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Replying to Mr. Ellis Griffith and others, who urged that insufficient support was being given to M. Venizelos and criticised the British policy in respect to Greece, Lord Robert Cecil dwelt on the necessity of the study of views of all Allies in framing a policy.

He declared that the Alliance had hitherto been carried on with unprecedented harmony and amazing absence of friction. He denied that we were bolstering up Constantine for private or personal reasons and declared that we should never abandon M. Venizelos.

RESIGNATION OF ATHENS MINISTRY IMMINENT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Exchange Telegram Company's Rome correspondent says diplomatists believe that the resignation of the Greek Ministry is imminent.

SERBIAN ADVANCE.

WIDESPREAD LOCAL ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A Serbian official statement says:—We advanced 100 metres in the course of the widespread local actions.

ENEMY TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A British despatch from Salonika says:—We bombarded and successfully raided enemy trenches north-east of Macukovo. Many of the enemy were killed and a number were captured.

LOSS OF MONASTIR.

BULGAR RESENTMENT AGAINST GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A "Central News" despatch from Rome quotes the "Messagero's" Salonika correspondent as saying that the loss of Monastir and the abandonment of the northern Dobrudja have provoked the Bulgars to lively ill-will against the Germans, whom they accuse of having been in far too great a hurry to abandon Monastir, with the result that the army retreating thence is now in a region almost without roads and resources.

The "Central News" correspondent adds that the Italian military critics regard the abandonment of Prilep as probable. The loss of Monastir is a greater military blow for Germany than for Bulgaria, entailing the downfall of von Buelow who was in command.

RUSSIAN DETERMINATION.

NEW PREMIER'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.

It is expected that the new Premier, M. Trepoff, will on Saturday next in the Duma assert the necessity for carrying on the war to victory and effective co-operation between the Government and the Legislature.

Count Bobrinski has been relieved of his functions as Minister for Agriculture and has been appointed Grand Master of Court.

M. Rittich has been appointed Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture.

NEW PENSIONS BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons, following general criticism of the Pensions Bill, Government accepted amendments tending to unity the administration. A new Bill will be introduced.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE RAIDS LONDON.

NINE PERSONS INJURED.

HOW ZEPPELINS WERE FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is officially announced that in last night's air raid the damage and casualties were very slight. Over 100 bombs were dropped. A woman died of shock and five men, seven women and four children were injured.

Fifteen houses in one town were seriously damaged and twenty slightly. Elsewhere the damage was insignificant. No damage of military importance was done.

An official announcement says that a hostile aeroplane from a great height above the haze dropped six bombs on London at noon. A woman was seriously injured. The damage done was slight.

LATER.

An official statement regarding the air raid says that an aeroplane brought down the first airship at 11/45. The second did not reach the coast before daybreak. It travelled at a slow speed, which was increased after it had passed the gun fire of the land defences, which claim to have hit it.

An official statement says that later reports show that the bombs dropped on London by an aeroplane injured nine persons.

AN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

The Admiralty says:—The Commodore at Dunkirk has been informed by the French authorities that they brought down an aeroplane at a quarter past two on Tuesday with two naval lieutenants and a large-scale map of London on board.

GERMAN NAVAL RAID.

ONLY AN ARMED TRAWLER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Press Bureau issued a Berlin official statement claiming that the German naval forces made a raid in the proximity of the British coast, sank a British watching vessel near Lowestoft, captured the crew, searched neutral steamers and returned without getting into contact with the enemy.

The British Admiralty announces that the armed trawler Narval is missing, and that presumably this is the vessel mentioned.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON ANCRE.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said:—There has been considerable artillery firing on our front on both sides of the Ancre. Our retaliation was prompt and effective.

The enemy's trench-mortars have been active southward of Armentieres.

Our aircraft attacked several places of military importance causing large explosion.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON SOMME AND MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Last night's Paris communiqué reported moderate artillery activity on the Somme and at Douaumont.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

This afternoon's communiqué reports that a night attack on a small post east of Maisonde-Champagne was easily repulsed. Calm prevailed elsewhere.

SOCIALISTS AND NEW GERMAN LEVY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A leader in the "Vorwarts" says Socialists in the Reichstag, will oppose the mobilisation of civilians unless the allowances to the wives of soldiers are increased in proportion to war prices. The plan of forcing the wives into war factories by economic pressure without providing for children, will lead to women revolting.

BRITISH MAN-POWER.

APPROACHING DECISION,

SIR W. ROBERTSON ON FURTHER SACRIFICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

London, November 27.—Sir William Robertson's letter to the Lambeth Council last week gave rise to considerable comment. Sir W. Robertson followed it up on Saturday with a speech at Bradfield College, where he unveiled a memorial to the old boys killed in the war.

He first spoke of the country's debt to the Officers' Training Corps. He did not know what the War Office would have done without them. He paid a tribute to the qualities acquired in the public schools and to the services of public school boys, particularly as despatch riders early in the war.

Finally, he spoke of the the way the war was going. We had every reason for satisfaction with what had been done so far and might regard the future with complete confidence subject to the condition that we did the right thing and did it in time.

We must expect a time of greater stress, but he was confident the whole of the Empire was prepared to make such further sacrifices as their leaders might tell it were necessary to a complete victory.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that this undoubtedly referred to the coming decision on the Man Power question. Germany in the coming winter will make an unprecedented effort. The Allies must meet and overcome it.

BRITISH WHITES IN INDIA.

SUGGESTION FOR COMPULSION NOT ACCEPTED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Wedgwood suggested that compulsion should be extended to British whites in India, Egypt, Ceylon and the Crown Colonies.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was advised that there was no reason to think that the adoption of the suggestion would add an appreciable number to the army. He was not therefore prepared to recommend the necessary legislation.

WAR OFFICE AND GENERAL HAIG.

FALSE RUMOURS OF FRICTION CONDEMNED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Lords, in the course of a reply to Lord Peel, Lord Derby made a statement regarding the appointment of a civilian, Sir Eric Geddes, as the head of railway, docks, canals and transport in France.

Lord Derby said that Mr. Lloyd George and General Haig had mutually concluded that the appointment was desirable. The Army Council had complete confidence in General Haig and that the Haig-Robertson combination could not be equalled.

Lord Derby strongly condemned those who had circulated false rumours of friction between the War Office and General Haig.

MUNITIONS TRANSPORT ON BRITISH RAILWAYS.

PUBLIC ADVISED TO RESTRICT RAIL WAY TRAVEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Board of Trade emphasises that the heavy and urgent demand for the conveyance of vast quantities of war material on railways will render delay in other traffic inevitable.

It urges that none should travel unless it is really necessary and hints that otherwise Government may be compelled to restrict railway travel.

PREMIER INSPECTS INDIAN OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A number of Indian officers and non-commissioned officers were present at the sitting of the House of Commons accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain. The men were subsequently drawn up in the Lobby and inspected by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George.

INDIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ANONYMOUS CHARGES.

GROUNDLESS AND UNJUST ALLEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hunt, Mr. Chamberlain stated that an anonymous report regarding the military hospitals in India had been received from an officer, who refused to allow his name to be given.

Mr. Chamberlain had asked the Government of India to investigate the matter, as he had been informed that the officer was thoroughly reliable.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lord Willingdon had investigated the matter and had reported that the management was altogether satisfactory. Clearly, the allegations were groundless and unjust to the body of officers and men who were doing their best to make the sick comfortable as possible.

In making the report to the Viceroy the Commander-in-Chief earnestly protested against the dissemination of such charges on anonymous authority. (Cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain said he considered he was entitled to ask, before he was required to investigate further charges, that evidence of good faith should be given by the supply of full details and by the person coming forward himself to substantiate the charges. (Cheers).

THE LOST HOSPITAL SHIPS.

EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR OF BRITANNIC'S CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Admiralty says:—The reports received do not prove whether the Britannic and the Braemar Castle were mined or torpedoed.

The Vice-Admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the behaviour of the Britannic's crew was exemplary. Captain Bartlett was the last to leave the ship and he was ninety minutes in water before he was picked up.

GERMAN PIRACY.

AN AMERICAN SHIP AMONG VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The American steamer Chemung, the Norwegian steamer Belleile and two French sailing ships have been sunk.

The steamer Villemoes, Esjberg for Grimsby, has been captured.

LATER.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Greek, Mihail and Christoforos; British, Rhona, Ramsgarth, Alison and Alert. Three Welsh steam-trawlers have also been sunk.

The American steamer Chemung was sunk with the American flag at masthead, the captain refusing to haul it down.

The British steamer City of Birmingham and the Norwegian steamer Visborg have been sunk.

The British steamer Ernaston, which was erroneously reported sunk, has arrived at Gravesend in tow.

LATER.

All those on board the City of Birmingham were saved except Dr. Barman and two of the crew.

The City of Birmingham was a steel screw steamer of 7,498 tons built in 1911 and owned by the Ellerman Lines, Ld., of Liverpool.

Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., the Bombay agents of the Ellerman City Line, have received a cable from Home that all passengers on board the s.s. City of Birmingham have been saved.

A CASE OF DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

The State Department has been informed of the loss of the Chemung by the Consul at Valencia.

It is thought that this case is similar to that of the William P. Frye and that damages will be adjustable diplomatically.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS BELGIAN POET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 28.

The Belgian poet Emilie Verhaeren has been killed while boarding a train in motion at Rouen. He slipped and fell beneath the wheels and was shockingly injured.

IN PRAISE OF THE PUNJABI MUSSALMAN.

THE INDIAN EVERYMAN.

THE SEPOY AT SANNAIYAT.

(BY "EYE-WITNESS" IN MESOPOTAMIA.)

SANNAIYAT, Oct. 11.

"Why don't you write about the P. M.?" my friend asked.

The P. M., I should explain is the Punjabi Mussalman, who next to the Sikh, makes up the greater part of the Indian army. My friend, a Major in a Punjabi regiment, has gone grey in service with them.

We were standing on the platform of a flanking trench screened by sandbags from Turkish snipers, looking out over the marsh at Sannaiyat. Nothing had happened to write home about for six months, not since we delivered our third and bloodiest attack on the position on April 22nd. The water had receded nearly a thousand yards since then. Our wire fences stood out high and dry on the alkaline soil. The blue lake seemed to stretch away into the interstices of the hills which in the haze looked a bare dozen miles distant.

Two days before our last attack in April the water was clean across our front six inches deep with another six inches of mud; on the 21st it was subsiding; on the 22nd the flooded ground was heavy but it was decided that there was just a chance. So the assault was delivered. The Turkish front line was flooded; there was no one in it and it was not until we had passed it that we were really in difficulties. The second line of trenches was neck deep in water; behind it there was a network of dugouts and pits into which we floundered blindly. Beyond this between the Turkish second and third lines the mud was knee-deep. The Highlanders and the 68th Punjabis—you will not find this regiment in the Army List—as they struggled grimly through came under terrific fire. It was here that their splendid gallantry was mocked by one of these circumstances which make one look darkly for the hand of God in war.

The breeches of their rifles had become choked and jammed with mud. The Jocks were tearing at them with their teeth, panting and sobbing and choking breath. They were almost at grips with the Turk, but could not return fire.

The last action we fought for Kut was unsuccessful, but the gallantry of the men who poured into that narrow front through the marsh will become historic. The Highlanders hardly need praise. The constancy of these battalions has come to be regarded as a natural law. "The Jocks were magnificent" my friend said, "as they always are. So were the Indians."

And amongst the Indians were the P.M.'s. There were other classes of Sepoy who may have done as well, but the remnants of the three Indian battalions in this fight were mostly Punjabi Mussalmans. And here as at Nasiriyeh, Ctesiphon and Kut-el-Amara, in Egypt and France and Ypres, Festubert and Serapia the P.M. covered himself with glory. The Jock, that sparing critic of men, had nothing but good words for him.

"Yes. Why don't you write about the P.M.?" the Major asked. One of the reasons why I had not written about the P. M. is that he is a very difficult person to write about. There is nothing very salient or characteristic about him; or rather, he has the characteristics of most other sepoys. To write about the P. M. is to write about the Indian Army. And that is why, to my friend's intense annoyance, the man in the street, who speaks glibly of Gurkha, Sikh and Pathan, has never heard of him.

OLD SHERE KHAN'S PROMOTION.

"Here's the old P. M. sweating blood," he said, "all through the show slogging away, sticking it out like a good'un, and as modest as you make 'em. Never backs; never comes up after a show and tells you what he has done. You don't know unless you see him. Old Shere Khan, our bomb navildar, was hit through both jaws on the 22nd. He got two bullets in the arm. Then he was shot in the lungs. But it was only when he got his fifth wound in the leg that he ceased to lead his men and limped back to the first aid post. All our B. O.'s were down, but a doctor man with the Highlanders happened to see the whole thing. So Shere Khan was promoted."

The Major was bound to his P. M.'s with hoops of steel. It was the rifles with fixed bayonets sung from pegs between the sandbags that recalled Polonius' metaphor. It seemed more apt at Sannaiyat. He introduced me to Jamadar Ghulam Ali, a man with a mouth like a rat trap and remarkable by a kind of dour smartness. The end of his pugri was drawn out into a jaunty little tuft by the side of his Kula. His long hair, oiled but uncurled, fell down to the nape of his neck. Ghulam Ali though shot through the forearm himself had built up a screen of earth round his Sahib when he was severely wounded at Wadi, stayed with him till dusk, helped him back to better cover, and then returned to the firing line to bring in a Lance Naik on his shoulders.

A TREMENDOUS CHARACTER.

There were very few of the old crowd left in the trenches. "These youngsters are mostly recruits" the Major explained, "but they are a good lot. I wish you could have seen Subadar. . . . " And he mentioned a man who had practically run a district in East Africa all on his own when there was no white man by. A tremendous

(Continued on page 8.)

IN PRAISE OF THE PUNJABI MUSSALMAN.

(Continued from page 7.)

character. "And Subadar Major Farman Ali Bahadur. He got the D. S. M. when he was with us in Egypt, led a handful of his men across the open at Touffoum and turned the Turkish flank very neatly. He got an I. O. M. at Sheikh Saad. And he led the regiment back at Sannaiyat when all the British officers were down. He was a Khoreshi by the way."

A Khoreshi is a member of the tribe of the Prophet. A good Khoreshi is a man to be sought for and honoured, for his influence is great.

'A kind of ecclesiastical dignitary" the Major explained—a sort of Rural Dean.

The P. M.'s in the trenches were very varied in type. There was nothing distinctive or showy about them, only they all looked workmanlike, Sikh, Jat, and Punjabi Mussalman are mostly of common stock, and they assimilate so much in feature that it is some times difficult to distinguish between them. The P. M.'s ancestry may be Rajput, Jat, Gujar Arab or Mogul. There are more than 400 tribes which he can derive from, and these are broken up into innumerable sects and subdivisions. He does not pride himself on his class, but on his clan. The generic *izzat* of the P. M. is merged in the specific *izzat* of the Gakkar, Tiwana, Awan or whatever he may be. "Punjabi Mussalman" is a purely official designation. And that is why the general public hears so little of him.

PRIDE IN ARMS.

As a class he is a kind of Indian Everyman and comprises all. You will find among the P. M.'s every variety of type from the big-boned Awan, stalwart of the Salt Range, to the thin-bearded little hillman of Peench; from the Tiwanas, bloods of the Thal country who give us the pick of our cavalry and will not serve on foot, to the wiry Beluchi who has forgotton the language and observances of his kinsmen over the border. You will find descendants of all the Mahomedan invaders of India from the time of Mahomed of Ghazni in 1001 A. D. and of pre-Islamic invaders centuries before that, and of the converts of every considerable Moslem freebooter since. The recruiting officer encourages pride of race, which is generally accompanied with a soldierly bearing and pride in arms, though the oldest stock is not always the best. You will find among the P. M.'s Khoreshis and Sayads of the tribes of the Prophet and of Ali, Gakkars who will only give their daughters to Sayads, Kotwals who descend from Alexander the Great. The Bhatti are Pliny's Baternae. The Awans claim descent from the iconclast Mahmoud. At Sannaiyat I saw a Jungua of the Jhelum district who might have stood for a portrait of Disraeli. The true, or spurious, seed of the Moghuls are scattered all over the Punjab, and there are scions of ancient Rajput stock like the Gherewahas who preserve their bards and are still half Hindus and the Manj who are too blueblooded to follow the plough. But as a rule the P. M. has less frills than the Hindu of the same stock; he will lend a hand at any honest work, and falls easily into disciplinary ways.

What is it then that differentiates the Punjabi Mussalman? I put the case to my friend.

"Your P. M. comes from all stocks, has the same ancestor as the Jat, the Sikh, the Rajput, or the Pathan. Can you tell me exactly what being a P. M. does for him?"

The Major was unable to enlighten me fully. He told me what I had heard officers say of other classes of Sepoy; only he left out all their faults.

"Personaly, I think the P. M. is more human," he said: "He is not so proud as the —, or so ambitious as the—, or so stupid as the—.

NO DAMNED HUMBUG ABOUT THEM.

He is a cheery soul and when he gets money he does not mind spending it. He is the most natural and direct of men, and there is no damned humbug about him. "I remember old Fazal Khan pulling up a jawan (youth) we had up, and was being cross-examined in an enquiry about some lost ammunition. The youngster hedged, corrected himself, modified his statements, and generally betrayed his reluctance to come to the point. Fazal Khan's rebuke was characteristic. "Judging distance ka mafik gawahi mut do?" he said. (Don't give your evidence as if you were judging distance at the range?) He had a wholesome contempt for civilian ways. The regiment was giving a tamasha in the lines—an anniversary show—and one of our subalterns suggested putting up a row of flags all the way from the gate to the marquee. But Fazal Khan was not for it. "No, sahib." he said gravely "too civil-ka-mafik" (The sort of thing a civilian would do.) The old fellow is a soldier all through.

The Major's story gave me a glimmering of what it was that being a P. M. did for Fazal Khan and his breed. "There is no damned humbug about them" which was his way of saying that his friends neglect the arts of insinuation.

"There is something downright about the P. M. even he is mishandled, he is not mulish, only dispirted. And he'll do anything, for the right kind of Sahib. Besides look how he rolls up, recruiting now better than ever—he is the backbone of the Indian Army."

A good "Certificate" and I think in the main, true, though necessarily partial.

Of quality it is difficult to speak. He is bold man who would generalise upon the Indian Army, more especially upon the Punjab fighting stocks. The truth is that if you pick the best of them and give them the same officers there is nothing to choose between Sikh, Jat and Punjabi Mussalman. Only you must be careful to choose your men from districts where they inherit the land and are not alien and browbeaten, but carry their heads high.

Why then, if the P. M. is as good as the best, has he not been discovered by the man in the street? One reason I have suggested. You can shut your eyes in the Haymarket and conjure up an image of a Gurkha, Sikh, or Pathan, but you cannot thus summon the P. M. because he is Everyman, the type of all.

ILLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE OF INDIAN ARMY.

Another source of his obscurity is the illogical nomenclature of the Indian Army. A class designation does not mean a class regiment. How many Beluchis proper are there in the so-called Beluchi regiments? Who gives a thought to the Dogras, P. M.'s and Pathans in the 51st, 52nd, 53rd, and 54th Sikhs, the Dekkani Mahomedans in the Maharatta regiments or the Dogras and P. M.'s in the 40th Pathans. Now the P. M. only exists in the composite battalions. He has no class regiment of his own. You may look in vain in the Army List for the 49th Gakkars, 50th Awans, on the 69th Punjabi Mussalmans. Hence it is that the P. M. swells the honour of others, while his own name is not increased.

Every boy in the street heard of the 40th Pathans at Ypres, but few know that there were two companies of P. M.'s in the crowd—"as good as any of them," the major said, "men who would stiffen any regiment in the Indian Army."

And when it is generally known that the Sikhs were first into the Turkish trenches on the right bank at Sheikh Saad and captured the two mountain guns nobody is likely to hear anything of the P. M. company who was with them, a composite part of the battalion.

The Major's men had been complimented for every action they had been in, and this was the scene of their most desperate struggle. But there was little to recall the Sannaiyat of April—only an occasional bullet whistling overhead, or cracking against the sandbags. Instead of mud a thin dust was flying and the peaceful birds stood by the edge of the lake.

I wished the P. M. could have his Homer. Happily he is not concerned with the newspaper paragraph. Were the Press to discover him it is doubtful if he would hear of it. He enlists freely. He is such an obvious fact, stands out so saliently wherever the Indian Army is doing anything, looms so large everywhere, that it has probably never entered his head that his light could be obscured. But his British officer takes the indifference of the profane crowd to heart. When he hears the Sikh, Gurkha, and Pathan spoken of collectively as synonymous with the Indian Army he is displeased; and his displeasure is natural, if not philosophic. If he were philosophic he would find consolation in the same sheets which annoy him, for it is better to be ignored than to be advertised in a foolish way.

HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

COMMITTEE TO DEVISE A NEW SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Stanley Leathes, Chairman, Sir Alfred Ewing, Sir Henry Miers, Prof. Adams of Oxford and Mr. H. A. Fisher, to devise a new scheme of examination for class one of the Home Civil Service, which shall, in their opinion, be best adapted for selection of the type of officer required and at the same time be most advantageous for higher education in Britain, and in framing the scheme they shall take into account, as far as possible, the various other purposes which the present scheme has hitherto served, and consult the India Office, the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office regarding their requirements so far as they differ from those of the Home Civil Service.

"The Times" expresses the opinion that the inclusion in the Civil Service Committee of Sir Alfred Ewing, with his experience as Director of Naval Instruction, guarantees that the views of the opponents of the present system on the ground that it puts a premium on cramming, will be fully considered. It is hoped that the Committee will be able to suggest a scheme for giving preference to army officers.

RANGOON ST. LEGER.

WON BY KYEE KYEE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The Rangoon St. Leger was run this evening with a field of five horses, the other likely candidates being scared away by the great reputation of two of the field, Kyee Kyee, the final winner, and Talisman.

The result was:—

Mr. Mohmed Yusuf's Kyee Kyee	1
Mr. Taik Kee's Sein Nua	2
Mr. Burjorjee's Talisman	3

The race was won by 4 lengths and 2 lengths between the second and third.

In the betting ring Kyee Kyee was the favourite at 4 to 1 and on Talisman was 4 to 1 against.

SIR J. MESTON ON NEW U. P. MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Sir James Meston received addresses from the Municipal Board and the District Board at Etawah on Tuesday. In the course of his joint reply his honour said that the remarks made by the Municipal Board regarding the Municipalities Act, were as unexpected as they were gratifying and he went on to express the confidence that nothing but good would ultimately come from that measure in spite of the storm of protest it has aroused in certain quarters.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION AT CALCUTTA.

THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Industries Commission visited two jute mills and one paper mill at Titagarh this morning and examined three witnesses in the afternoon.

Babu R. K. Bhattacharjee, Director, Rangpur Tobacco Company, examined, stated he had difficulties in raising money which were chiefly due to want of confidence in the business capacity of the promoters, doubt as to the ultimate success of the venture, comparative poverty of those who were willing to help, indifference of landholders and apprehension on the part of Zemindars and Government servants of incurring the displeasure of the Government by subscribing to the capital of the Company.

Mr. B. M. Dass, Manager, National Tannery, Calcutta, the next witness, in the course of his examination, said, money could hardly be called scarce in Bengal. There was a tendency to invevst it in land, miscellaneous trade and in money-lending business. Industrial enterprise and investing spirit were, however, not lacking. The first thing necessary to get capital was to create faith and to carry the conviction of economic soundness to the public. Next to capital expert knowledge was necessary. In his opinion Government technical scholarships should be increased. He further said if the tanning industries were properly developed in India, Indian leathers would have been valuable assets and England would not have required to import American leathers at an inflated price.

Replying to Mr. Low, witness said the National Tannery belonged to Dr. Nilratan Sircar. Answering further he could say from personal experience that if any man to whatever class he might belong, got a chance to get into a tannery, he would come toward.

In reply to Sir Frncis Stewart, witness narrated the various difficulties he met with in getting into the tanning factories in Europe and how having failed in England he went to Germany where he succeeded and eventually got into a tanning factory in Milan.

Replying to another question he said there was very large room for an expansion of the tanning trade but as regards chrome leather the greatest difficulty was about obtaining raw material.

CONGESTION IN TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC.

USE OF POST ADVISED FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

There has been lately a most extraordinary rush of telegraphic traffic throughout India due probably in part to the general prosperity of the country and in part to the large speculative business which is at present being put through.

With a staff largely denuded of men owing to the war the Telegraph Department have neither the men nor the wires to deal with this sudden expansion of work and is experiencing great difficulty in dealing with this extraordinary rush. The public must for the present, consequently, anticipate considerable delay in telegraphic communication and are advised to make use of the post for all short distance communications. Where a letter would arrive within 24 hours it would always be advisable to use the post as the public would find it just as quick and much cheaper.

On the top of this rush of work comes the interruption in the south occasioned by the storm, the recent cyclone having damaged and interrupted telegraph wires over a distance of 90 miles.

A BANK AMALGAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

It is understood arrangements are practically completed for the absorption of the business of the Bank of Upper India Ltd. by the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., and the Trust of India Ltd. As soon as the terms of arrangements are definitely settled, an application will be made to the Allahabad High Court for the necessary sanction.

SHRI JUNAGADH NRISINHA MEHTAJI'S CHORA.

At the request of the Managing Committee of the above-named sacred place a fund has been started to collect subscriptions for grain daily thrown for the support of birds coming there and through the efforts of Messrs. Kallianrai Gulabrai Ghoda and Chhaganlal Parmanandas Nanavati the following subscriptions are collected upto date which are thankfully acknowledged. Subscriptions may be sent to either Mr. Kallianrai Gulabrai Ghoda at Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Company's office, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay or to Mr. Chhaganlal Parmanandas Nanavati at the Office of the Bomay Humanitarian Fund, 309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay, No. 2:—

Seth Narottam Morarjee Goculdas and Seth Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, Rs. 51; Seth Mathradas Visanji Khimji, Rs. 51; Seth Mahadeo Gulraj Garodia, Rs. 51; Seth Gulabchand M. Damania, solicitor, Rs. 51; Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., Rs. 50; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Rs. 25; Bai Hirabai Jamsedji N. Patil, Rs. 25; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 25; Mr. W. A. Chambers, Rs. 25; Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., Rs. 25; Seth Kursondas Dharamsey, Rs. 25; Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee and Co., Rs. 25; the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Rs. 25; Anukampa Fund, Rs. 15; Mr. B. S. Cooper, Rs. 10; Mr. Kallianrai Gulabraj Ghoda, Rs. 10; Mr. Chhaganlal Parmanandas Nanavati, Rs. 10; Mr. Nayansukhrai V. Majmudar, Rs. 5; Mr. Rajendralal R. Rana, Rs. 4; Mr. N. V. Vora, Re. 1 and Mr. Jansukhrai P. Jhala, Re. 1. Total Rs. 510.

PATNA COLLEGE STRIKE.

STATEMENT BY THE BIHAR GOVERNMENT.

In the Behar Legislative Council replying to a question regarding the recent strike at the Patna College and the account relating to it, which appeared in an Indian newspaper on the 31st October last, Mr. Coupland said that Government were unable to accept the account as an accurate version of what happened. The facts were that it had not been the custom to call the Azan in the Mahomedan hostel of the Patna College. In August of this year, however, several of the students inaugurated the practice of calling the Azan in a loud voice from the roof of the hostel. In consequence of this, on the 2nd September, the Principal issued an order stating that the question was under the consideration of Government and, pending the receipt of orders on the point, he was prepared to allow the Azan to be called, subject to the conditions that it would be called from the ground floor of the hostel, not more loudly than was necessary to give notice to the inmates of the hostel and by a student selected by the Superintendent. On the 3rd September the Principal, on the representation of the students, informed them that he was prepared to reconsider the third condition and to allow all students who were desirous of calling the Azan to do so in turn on successive days according to a roster prepared beforehand. This arrangement was accepted by the students and was carried out for a week. On the morning of the 11th September the majority of the students, after sending a letter to the Principal demanding the unrestricted calling of the Azan and giving him one hour in which to send a reply, left the hostel on strike. On the 13th September as the conditions prescribed in the order of the 2nd, allowing the Azan to be called, had not been complied with the Principal cancelled it and prohibited the calling pending the receipt of orders from Government.

In the meantime the question had arisen as to the celebration of Hindu religious festivals in the hostel. On the 21st August some students applied for permission to celebrate the Janmastami in the hostel although this had not been the custom. Owing to the shortness of the notice the Hindu pandits of the college could not be consulted. Permission was granted by the Warden and the Principal on the understanding that it was not to be regarded as a precedent. On the 10th September, however, a number of students celebrated the Anant Puja in the hostel without permission, in open defiance of the hostel rules and of the orders issued regarding the Janmastami celebration. On the same evening the Principal suspended for their insubordination four of the students who had taken a prominent part in the celebration and the senior perfect of the hostel for failure in his duty. On the following day both the Hindu and Mahomedan students were guilty of further serious acts of insubordination and there was a more or less general strike. On the 13th the strike ended and in the course of the next two or three days the majority of the students were re-admitted into the college. On the 15th there was a meeting of the governing body when the suspension of the four Hindu students concerned in the celebration of the Anant Puja was extended until the end of the term, the 29th September, a fifth being punished by suspension for one week. On the 25th September three students, who had taken a prominent part in the strike were rusticated by the governing body, one for two months and two until the end of the session.

The Government, had received a full report of the occurrence and on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction had suspended the scholarships of the students involved in the strike till further orders. The governing body had recommended the suspension of these scholarships for one month. The Government did not propose to make any further enquiry.

Replying to further questions the hon. member said that no enquiries were made from the Principal of the college by the guardians of any of the rusticated students to the charges against them. The Government understood that there was some difference of opinion amongst the Mahomedans as to the obligatory nature of the Azan in private dwellings, as distinguished from mosques. There was a mosque in the immediate neighbourhood of the hostel. The question whether the calling of the Azan should be allowed in the college hostel, with or without restrictions was being further considered by the governing body.

Replying to a question as to whether Government proposed to consider an increase in the number of non-officials on the Patna College Committee Mr. Coupland said that no proposal to alter the constitution of the committee was at present under consideration. The constitution was based on recommendations made by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in 1914.

BOGUS WAR FUND.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The Western Sub-divisional Magistrate of Rangoon sentenced last evening Burchell, a European, to six months' rigorous imprisonment on three charges of cheating (the sentences to run concurrently) the public by collecting subscriptions for a bogus fund known as General Lord Kitchener's War Relief Fund under circumstances already reported. The accused has been ordered also to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or to suffer six months' further imprisonment.

In sentencing the accused the magistrate remarked on the gravity of the offence and the need of protection of the public from such persons as the accused.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

LORD RONALDSHAY TO SUCCEED LORD CARMICHAEL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Earl of Ronaldshay to be Governor of Bengal in succession to H. E. the Baron Carmichael of Skirling, who vacates that office at the end of March next.

The Earl of Ronaldshay is not quite new to India. In the course of his extensive travels in the Middle East and the Far East he visited India in 1899, he served for a brief period as A.-D.-C. to Lord Curzon when the latter was Viceroy of India, and came to India in 1912 and 1913 to serve on the Public Services Commission. His Lordship is a Tory by politics and has displayed interest in Indian affairs from his place in the Commons where he has been representing Hornsey Division, Middlesex since 1907. He is the author of several publications dealing with the various countries in which he has travelled. He is the eldest son of the Marquis of Zetland and is only 40 years old. He married a daughter of Col. Mervyn Archdale in 1907 and has one son and two daughters by the marriage.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Commenting on the appointment of Earl Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal, the "Madras Mail" writes:—"On one hand he possesses the knowledge of India and on the other he answers the requirement of educated Bengalis that their Governor should be one versed in British public life. He has abundant good sense and an agreeable personality. We sincerely hope that he will be able to lift Bengal out of the evil political condition in which it has been for years past."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay the "Empire" says:—The future Governor of Bengal has already an acquaintance with the problems of the East where he has made several expensive tours. He is in his forty-first year which may seem young for a Governor, but his record is one to inspire utmost confidence.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The lucrative appointments on their home directorates which the Indian railway companies give to the members of the Railway Board on retirement from government service have had the effect of making the Railway Board take the side of railway companies and sacrifice the interests of Indian passengers, merchants and manufacturers to the companies. Is it therefore unnatural or unreasonable to assume that the interests of the Railway Board and the railway companies are identical? Is not the history of the Railway Board a sufficient guide to make us apprehend that the Railway Board will exert all its influence, directly or indirectly, to support company management, although distinguished persons like Sir Guildford Molesworth have condemned and are still condemning it in the strongest language? The partiality of the Railway Board to the companies is the most serious obstacle in the path of those who are contending for State Management. But if the Indian leaders and the Indian newspapers make their voice loud and firm enough even the attitude of the Railway Board will not matter. What is wanted is a universal persistent demand for State Management. Every truly Indian paper and every true Indian should make the demand, and make it without delay.

As your correspondent Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau points out, we have the authority of great men like Lord Lawrence, the former Viceroy of India, the Secretariat officers, the Under-Secretary for Railways, the Accountant-General and the Consulting Engineer for State Railways, for maintaining that company management of railways in India has been inflicting the most grievous injury on the development of the trade and industries in the whole country, paralysing altogether the trade of certain districts, retarding railway progress and draining India of several hundred millions of rupees every year. There are many other positive and serious disadvantages of company management, but for want of space I cannot enumerate them here. While there is not a single advantage to India from company management, there is every conceivable disadvantage. And the disadvantages are too serious to be tolerated any longer.

Just as in 1881 the Government of India was forced by the Secretary of State to sacrifice India to the railway companies, so in 1917 the companies will again bring all their influence to bear on the Secretary of State, and through him on the Government of India, against State Management. Every Director of every Indian railway company in London would naturally oppose most strenuously and bitterly the adoption of a measure, that would deprive him of his earning, position, and authority; and the very large and influential following of each Director would create a hurricane of opposition to the measure. Such an opposition would be too formidable for the Secretary of State to resist, and he would exercise enough pressure on the Government of India to again sacrifice India to the companies. In order that the Government of India may be able to resist the pressure of the Secretary of State, it is absolutely necessary for the real representatives of India to make a united demand for State Management in language that cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; and the demand must be timely.—Yours, etc.

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Official and Personal.

His Excellency dined with Major Greig at the Yacht Club yesterday.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad arrived in Bombay yesterday from his state and is putting up in his bungalow on Malabar Hill.

H. H. the Raj of Dhrangadra and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi lunched at Government House yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Sastriar, President of the Servants of India Society, has arrived at Poona after attending the joint meeting of the Committees of the Congress and the Muslim League at Calcutta. He proposes to stay at Poona till the 22nd of next month, on which date he leaves for Lucknow to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which has been fixed for the 24th December. He also attends the session of the Congress at Lucknow.

The Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur has been elected President of the forthcoming Indian Industrial Conference to be held at Lucknow in Christmas week.

SOLDIERS' THANKS FOR GIFTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago you were kind enough to publish an appeal in your columns for small musical instruments for a Battalion in Mesopotamia. That the appeal was a success may be clearly seen from the Battalion Commander's letter of thanks of which the following is a copy:—

"Dear Sir,

The case containing 29 mouth organs, 2 flutes, 2 octarines, 3 pipes and 4 tin whistles duly arrived this week, and I had the pleasure of handing them over to Pte. T. Bonny who was the man who originally wrote to you on the subject, and he will distribute them in such a way that all in the Battalion will get the benefit of them.

On behalf of us all I wish to write and thank you for your kindness in collecting them and beg you will convey my thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who sent them and also to the press for having so kindly voiced our wishes. I can assure you we shall not be in the least alarmed at the noise that they will make, they will only bring home to us some of the sounds to which we are accustomed at home.

With renewed thanks, etc., etc."

I shall be deeply grateful if you will kindly publish the above letter so that your numerous readers who so quickly responded to this appeal may see that their generosity was appreciated.—Yours, etc.,

JAMES MACGRATH,

Excelsior Theatre, Nov. 29th.

THE

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Frodoon and Jamshed Iran.—Opposite Railway station.

PHOSPHODYNE

Exhaustion

The pace at which most of us live nowadays is as different from the "good old times" as the contrast between the lumbering stage coach of the early days and the terrific speed of the aeroplane of to-day. We use up energy without thought of the inevitable to-morrow. A worn-out machine is easily replaced, but your nervous system, once shattered, life becomes a burden unless means are adopted to get "tone" back to your system before final breakdown. The prodigal always has to pay the price whether he be a waster of means or a spendthrift of energy.

Thousands are suffering from loss of vigour through over-work or over-indulgence, to whom Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne would prove a positive boon. This famous specific, discovered more than half-a-century ago by Dr. Lalor, is recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the World, and contains one of the most useful and effective of the direct remedies for Exhaustion.

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March 15, 1916.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Nov. 20.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F H S Caiger, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Jenkins, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W W T Stedman, Londons.
Second-Lieut J M Underwood, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W J Clarke, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W D Miller, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G Aitchison, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W C Boomer, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E D Constant, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C Cooper, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T S A Cowperthwaite, Londons
Second-Lieut P Earnshaw, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Hunter, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D Lennard, Berkshires.
Captain E R Roper, Field Artillery.
Captain J Sainsbury, Medicals.
Major B J Walker, Sussex.
Lieut W Wright-Hadley, Engineers.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J F Walton, East Surreys.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED

Lieut C O Slacke, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut D McL. Tew, Hampshires.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C J Cherry, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F Roberts, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Church Cornwalls.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A. Alcock, Gloucesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut V Godfrey, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S H P Hewett, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F Hughes, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut W D Semple, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut K O Smith-Howard, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY, NOW OFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Monckton, Irish Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Allan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W M Billman, Middlesex.
Lieut G H Carter, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F S Chesterton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L H Cowper, Northumberlands.
Captain W L Curry, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Goody, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut E S Hoare, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R C M Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E MacFarren, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R M Wood, Wellingtons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H C D Buchanan, Middlesex.
Captain W P Kelly, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. P R Mondith, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. R W A Watts, Worcesters.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. R Hartley, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. H E K Travers, North Lancs.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. P L Clark, Sussex.
Lieut. L Farthing, East Lancs.
Captain D F Grierson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. L N Hollinghurst, Middlesex.
Lieut. M McGibbon, Cameronians.
Lieut. W R F Miller, Devons.
Second-Lieut. C M Murray-Aynsley, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. R Phillips, East Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. J S R Higgins, Scottish Borderers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. C B Major, East Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J F Feild, Cornwalls.
Major G Warre-Cornish, Somersets.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W M Clarke, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. T A Duggan, East Lancs.
Lieut. A W Durrant, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. W H B Gross, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R C Lloyd, West Surreys.
Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster J B McReynolds, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. H S Marsh, Field Art.
Second-Lieut L Perkins, West Surreys.
Captain J Searginson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H O Thomas, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C C Tripp, North Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. H J Newton, Cheshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. F W Lambe, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. A S Muir, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED

Captain W T L Allcock, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. A McN Austin, West Surreys.
Lieut. C R Barnes, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. W A Bartman, Berkshires.
Captain H C Bennett, North Lancs.
Captain D D Bowie, Shropshires.
Captain E R H Boyd, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. R G Byrt, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. A J K Davis, Londons.
Captain W E Duncan, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. G S Fletcher, Horse Art.
Second-Lieut. E W Flinn, Field Art.
Captain W C Fraser, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H Garvan, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J W Gunning, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. E Geard, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. H McL Hollingworth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J Hood, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. G Hughes, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. A S Jackson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. W Johnson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. H J Kidd, Field Art.
Lieut. S A Lange, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. E H Langhorne, West Surreys.
Lieut. E MacDonald, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. D T Mackie, Royal Scots.
Captain W H F Maule, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. R H Merryweather, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. K V Norman, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W J Pearse, Horse Art.
Second-Lieut. W A Pengelly, Middlesex.
Captain A J Peterson, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. T F Powell, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. J D M Richards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major H L Roberts, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut. F G H Salusbury, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. H C Short, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. C F Smith, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. A H S Southwell, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. J A Strange, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W Stranger, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. T E Stubbs, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J J Swanson, East Yorks.
Lieut. V H Thomson, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. E R Winster, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. T B Wrack, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. C R White, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Captain W C Hand, Garrison Art.

WOUNDED. MISSING.

Second-Lieut. C W Eltham, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W Maultsaid, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A C E Snell, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut. V W Venables, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. A E Warren, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W G Ainslie, Field Art.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. J M Wilks, East Lancs.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Douglas R. G. P. Alldridge, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Ernest R. Aston, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Alwyn L Ball, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut James D. Black, Volunteer Reserve.
Captain Murdoch C Browne, Marines.
Major Brevet, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut-Col. Norman O Burge, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut Ernest W. Cashmore, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Lancelot J A Dewar, Marines.
Lieut Cyril A Edmondson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Robert C G Edward, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut John H. Emerson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Christopher G. O. Fletcher, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Harold A Foster, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut David Francis, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Leonard S. Gardner, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Harry Gold, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Harry Gealer, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Alfred R Knight, Volunteer Reserve.
Surgeon Charles H Gow, R. N. Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut William C Hakin, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Francis J Hanson, Marines.
Lieut Hon. Vere S T Harmworth, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut. Arthur R Hart, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut. Edward A G Harvie, Volunteer
Captain Harry Hoare, Marines.
Sub-Lieut Henry V Howard. Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Frederick S Kelly, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut. William K Ker, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Harold Kilner, Volunteer, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Alfred R Knight, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Edmund Langstreth, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Cedric Lee, Volunteer Reserve.
Major Vere D Loxley, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut John A McMillan, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Charles W Martin, Marines.
Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Jack H M Newall, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Joshua L. Oates, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut George A Reddick, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Eric W Squires, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Louis M Stokes, Marines.
Lieut Gerald H Sulivan, Marines.
Sub-Lieut Frederick A C C Turnbull, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Caspar H G Wagner, Volunteer Reserve.
Surgeon John S Ward, R. N. Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut James G Watson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Frederick C. Weaver, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Henry B. Welman, Marines.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Sub-Lieut James H Brothers, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Sub-Lieut James A Cook, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Sub-Lieut Eustace M. Aron, Volunteer, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut John N Bowden, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Charles W R Bradley, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arthur E N Chance, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Claude D E de la Mothe, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Alexander C Hamilton, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Owen J Hobbs, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Sidney G Poole, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut John M Pound, Marines.
Lieut John W Richards, Marines.
Sub-Lieut George N. Strang, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Henry E R Upham, Marines.
Sub-Lieut George W A Wauchope, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Reginald J Apthorp, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut James H Bonnett, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut John H Bentham, Volunteer Reserve
Sub-Lieut Philip H Bolus, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Royden, F. Bowerman, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Bernard Dangerfield, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Ernest V G Gardner, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Roland J Gee, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Reginald C Gibb, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut-Commander John M. Gilliland, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Frank W Goldie, Marines.
Captain Hon. Lionel Montagu, Marines.
Major Henry E du C Norris, Marines.
Sub-Lieut Basil B Rackham, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Eric E Rowden, Volunteer Reserve.
Surgeon James N McD. Ross, R. N. Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arthur K Smithells, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut H V Scott-Wilcox, Marines.

WEAK THIN PEOPLE MADE STRONG AND FAT.

Weak, thin people—men or women—are nearly always nervous wrecks; thus proving what specialists have long claimed, that thinness, weakness, debility and neurasthenia are almost invariably due to nerve starvation. Feed your nerves and all these symptoms will disappear. Eminent specialists state that the best and only real nerve food is *bitro-phosphate*, a five-grain tablet of which should be taken with each meal. Being a genuine nerve food and not a drug, *bitro-phosphate* can be safely taken by the weakest and most delicate sufferer, and the results following its use are simply marvellous. Weak, tired people regain strength and vigour; thinness and angularity give way to plumpness and curves, sleep returns to the sleepless, confidence and cheerfulness replace debility and gloom, dull eyes become bright, and pale sunken cheeks regain the pink glow of health. *Bitro-phosphate*, the use of which costs about two annas a day, also wonderfully promotes the assimilation of food, so much so that many people report gains of one to two stone in less than six weeks.

CAUTION.—Although the above prescription is unequalled for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

5797

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No attempt to provide a correct system for the progressive feeding of Infants was ever successfully carried out until the 'Allenburys' series of Infants' Foods were introduced. So successful have the 'Allenburys' Foods Nos. 1, 2 and 3 proved, that whenever a child is denied the privilege of the mother's milk they are indispensable. Gratifying evidence of their remarkable value in the feeding of infants from birth is constantly coming to hand. The following is a copy of one of many such voluntary letters received from Medical Men, Nurses and Parents resident in nearly all parts of the world.

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"I am pleased to say I have used your Foods 1, 2 and 3 for the last twenty years and have found none better. The most delicate baby ever born I nursed and reared on the Foods until he was 3 years old, and now he is 18 YEARS, and a strong healthy boy nearly 6 feet high and as rosy as an apple. You can make whatever use you like of this as I should like your Foods and other things to be more used in future, as instead of making fat alone they make bone and muscle, which is what children need."

(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

The practical results from a continually extending use of the 'Allenburys' Foods, prove beyond doubt that children thrive exceptionally well on them. Such children are healthy and well grown; the flesh is firm, without excess of fat and the formation of bone is solid.

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The Best Alternative to Human Milk.

Mother and Child. Baby 6½ months. Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).
A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management," 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

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Instant Relief for

LIVER TROUBLE

Dizziness
Constipation
Flatulence

No liver sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Its action is natural as nature, sure as science. It is altogether different to ordinary liver stimulants and morning salts. These weaken the liver by forcing it, till it cannot work at all without the daily dose. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and enables the system to cure itself. Then cure is lasting.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Prices: As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, from all Chemists and Bazaars,

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Purity is guaranteed.

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IF YOU WISH TO SEE YOUR BABY GROWING HEALTHY AND STRONG THERE IS NO BETTER FOOD THAN

LACNUT (VEGETABLE MILK.)

Best substitute for Mother's Milk.

Thousands of Babies saved by it.

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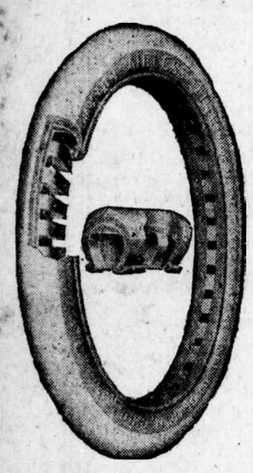
DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE

Has no inner tube, no filling-in of air, and hence cannot puncture or blow-out, and no monthly repair bills to pay. It is as easy riding as the pneumatic tire, and in fact causes LESS vibration than pneumatic.

It gives continuous service of 10,000 to 20,000 Miles and therefore it is the cheapest tire to use.

Just see what one of the largest Departmental Stores of Colombo say about the AIRLESS:—



COLOMBO, 9th November, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

Replying to your enquiry. We have the pleasure to inform you we have for some months past been using these tires on our Ford Delivery Vans, and they have given us great satisfaction. Four tires have covered close on 10,000 miles, and will, we believe, run for a considerable time yet. Two have covered 7,500 miles and appear to be equal to run a similar distance.

We were so satisfied with our first trial that we have fitted up another Van with four tires which appear to be giving us every satisfaction.

We have kept a careful note since commencing to use these tires, and find we have not incurred any extra expense for repairs, on the contrary we have saved considerably in the cost of tubes, vulcanizing etc., which have been such a source of trouble and expense to us when using the pneumatic tires.

We are of opinion that these tires are in every way most serviceable for our Delivery Vans. The point we would emphasise is, there has been no delay when delivering goods, which was our principal trouble when using the Pneumatic tires.

Yours faithfully,
MILLER & CO.

Send for our descriptive booklet.

Motorists should investigate in their own interest.

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GENERAL AGENT,
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WHEN you are over 40 and vision has begun to fail, Glasses may be regarded as "second-sight" because only with their help can you again see clearly and comfortably.

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SNOW, a purely vegetable powder used for the purpose of making ICE-CREAM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs. It also prevents the formation of icy crystals in ice cream and increases the volume. Ice cream makers are highly enthusiastic over this product as its use tends to bring their ice cream into greater popularity. Three sizes: ¼lb. As. 12; ½lb. Re. 1-7; 1lb. Rs. 2-12.

COMBINED COLOURING FLAVOURING ESSENCES, these are concentrated colouring and flavouring pastes, which impart to Ice Cream, Cakes, Puddings, Sweets, &c., the desired colour and at the same time the corresponding flavour. Lemon, Orange, Red Rose and Raspberry shades. 1 oz. bottles As. 10½ each; 2 oz. bottles Re. 1-4 each.

FANCY PASTRY BAKING POWDER a double acting baking powder that enables the user to set the batter aside for six to eight hours, if necessary, before placing it in the oven and still get excellent results. This is a great convenience when other important work has to be attended to. 6 oz. tins, As. 10½ each; 1 lb. tins, Re. 1-7 each.

ONION COMPOUND
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These are ROYAL-ZEST powdered preparations, made from the best selected onions, garlics, and celery seed and roots respectively. Excellent for flavouring soups, stews, meats, gravies, &c. Packed in siftertop cans, they are ready for use whenever required. Small size, As. 10½; large, Re. 1-6.

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Insist on your dealer supplying you Royal-Zest Products only. Mofussil order worth not less than Rs. 4. will be executed post free (or carriage paid to nearest station) at the advertised rates by the

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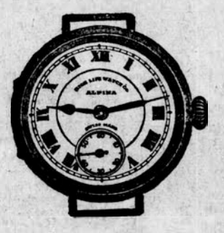

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Ditto with Radium Dial.
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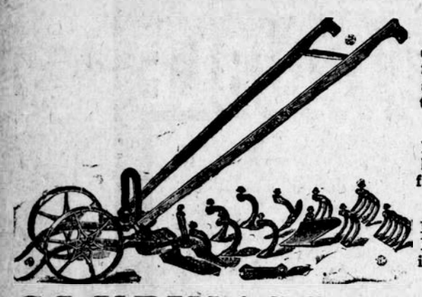

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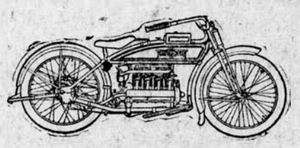

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Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.
Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.
Get a bottle to-day.

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BRACE UP
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WAKE UP

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHMICAL Co.
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Relieves immediately without injection.

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Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

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Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

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Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.
Soup Paste (Gluten) assorted in packets, As. 12.
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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at reasonable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

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